The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Further Opposition to Civil Service Reform.

The Case of the Colored Cadet at the Naval Academy.

An Order from Secretary Robeson on the Subject.

Fractional Currency and the Duties of Depository Banks.

The Cases Under the Civil Rights Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Justices of the Supreme Court, today, chose for Marshal, in place of Mr. R. C. Parsons, resigned, Mr. John G. Nicolay, formerly Private Secretary to President Lincoln. The contest, after the first few ballots, was between Mr. Nicolay and Mr. D. R. McKee, a prominent Washington journalist, connected with the Associated Press office in this city. Several ballots were taken, resulting in three votes each for Nicolay and McKee, and one each for Mr. Frederick Schley, of Maryland, and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Kirk, of Ohio. Mr. Nicolay afterward received the two votes which had before been given to Schley and Kirk, and was elected. There were scores of applicants, and the actual result shows how much like seeking a lottery prize is seeking any public office. Mr. Parsons' resignation takes effect on Monday.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Committee, today, began, but did not finish, the examination of Oakes Ames. His evidence will be resumed Monday morning.

MORE TALK AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, today, for speeches on the state of the Union, Mr. Snapp enlivened the empty chairs of the chamber with his promised speech on civil service reform. Mr. Snapp does not like the new rules, and he did not hesitate to say so in somewhat emphatic, if not very elegant, sentences.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COLORED CADET AT ANNAPOLIS—ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The following is the text of the order of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the treatment of the colored cadet at Annapolis:

The testimony taken by the Board of officers appointed to investigate the conduct of certain Cadet Midshipmen, at the Naval Academy, toward their fellow-cadet, James H. Conyers, has been carefully considered, together with the proceedings and findings of the Board, and the reviews and recommendations of the Superintendent of the Academy, the Department is constrained to believe that the conduct complained of was not only a deliberate violation of its repeated injunctions, but was the result of a spirit rebellious of authority finding expression in unprovoked and seemingly concerted persecution by some of the parties charged of a fellow-cadet of equal official standing, and equally entitled to official protection with themselves. Under the operation of new and beneficent laws, all political distinctions of race have been abolished in our country. In the exercise of his legal right, a member of our national Congress, himself of African descent, nominated to the Naval Academy a cadet of his own race. In recognition of his right the naval authorities confirmed the nomination, and at once fully and unmistakably made known to all at the Academy, that no imposition or indignity to this cadet on account of his race would be permitted from any one. As beneficiaries of the Government, under training for future command, the first duty imposed on all cadet Midshipmen by their situation and profession is a prompt and grateful compliance with every order given for their guidance. Certain of them, however, have undertaken, in direct violation of repeated warnings, to manifest their displeasure at the presence of their fellow-student by a system of personal persecution, which has found satisfaction in general insolence of manner, in petty indignities, and sometimes in acts of personal violence. As an impotent protest against the spirit of national law, such conduct was folly; as an insolent expression of superiority to the solitary representative of a lately oppressed race, it was unmanly; as apparently concerted, and certainly acquiesced in by the many against one, it looked like cowardice; and as an open defiance of the repeated commands of their superiors, it was a violation of that principle of submission to authority which is the first and most comprehensive of professional duties. The Government does not attempt to control the personal feelings, nor regulate the personal associations of any of its officers; but it will not tolerate at the Academy, under any circumstances, a spirit of rebellion against authority; and whenever such a spirit is manifested in overt action, summary and invariable punishment must be executed. The conduct of those cadet Midshipmen who have been found guilty of violating the principles, and the orders made to enforce them, has been carefully investigated by a Board of experienced officers, and their findings are modified by the recommendation of the distinguished Superintendent of the Academy, and will be carried out by the Department.

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR THE PAST MONTH AND WEEK.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division, for the week ending today	$1,447,600
Shipments	726,000
Shipments of notes	709,000
Amount held by the Treasurer as security for circulation of National Banks	386,045,450
And for public deposits	1,650,800
Internal revenue receipts today	289,906
For the month to date	4,286,567
For the fiscal year to date	57,585,116
National Bank circulation outstanding this date	342,352,565
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	351,127

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were:

Currency	$5,283,445 13
Coin	70,058,969 18
Including coin certificates	19,746,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	26,865,000 00

DEPOSITORY BANKS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In answer to a question as to whether it is not the duty of depository banks to furnish the public with fractional currency, the Treasurer of the United States writes that there is no law or regulation which requires depository national banks to furnish fractional currency, except in return for currency redeemed by them, under the Treasury circular, providing that defaced or mutilated fractional and legal-tender notes be redeemed, under certain conditions, in new notes or currency by the Treasurer and all national banks designated as depositories.

THE CASES UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

Judge MacArthur, in the cases of the parties charged with violating the law in refusing to entertain colored people, expressed no opinion as to the constitutionality of the law in the case before him, (S. Aman's.) A motion having been made to quash the information, he sustained that motion, remarking that in order to make a keeper of a restaurant liable under the statute, it is necessary to prove that the refusal to wait on a well-behaved person was on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This was the gist of the offense and the substantial part of the statute, and it was, therefore, absolutely necessary that the information should contain an averment to that effect.

A COMPOSITE COUNTERFEIT $500 NOTE.

There was received, on Friday last, at the Treasury of the United States, a note purporting to be a United States legal tender note of the denomination of $500. It is composed of parts of different genuine notes of various denominations. The centre is a part of a one hundred, with the "one" taken out in the centre and upper border, and a "five" neatly inserted. The left hand lower end contains a portrait of Andrew Jackson taken from a five dollar note; the right hand lower end, a vignette from a ten. The scroll work, containing the figures 500, has been taken from a national bank note. The back of the note is from a ten dollar United States note, the "ten" having been cut out and replaced by the "ovals" from the back of a five. Although this note is not calculated to deceive bankers and brokers, it would be readily taken by those who are not accustomed to handling much money, as the engraving is all genuine. In its general appearance it has no resemblance to the note of the denomination of which it purports to be a genuine issue.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

By direction of the President, the Board to retire disabled officers, convened in Philadelphia May 23, 1871, is dissolved. A Board to retire disabled officers is ordered to convene at New-York City on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable. The following is the detail for the Board: Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quarter-master General; Col. George W. Getty, Third Artillery; Surgeons John M. Cuyler and John Moore.

Col. Crawford, Second Infantry, and Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Third Cavalry, are ordered to report by letter to Gen. Hancock, and hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL.

The case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery, was taken up today by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was found impracticable to dispose of it during the holiday recess, or by a subcommittee visiting Kansas, and the examination of the witnesses will begin before the whole Committee on Jan. 10.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Wreck of the Lucy C. Hall Near New-London.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—The wrecking schooner Young America arrived at this port last night. Her Captain reports that he had been at work upon the schooner Lucy C. Hall, of Westerly, R. I., sunk near New-London with a cargo of granite; that he had succeeded in saving the cargo, but says the vessel is buried in the mud, and that it will be impossible to raise her. She has been stripped, and her spars, chains, anchors, sails, &c., have been brought to this city.

Marine Disasters Reported from Europe—Large Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Reports continue to be received of marine disasters, attended by losses of life, caused by the late gales. The steamer Charente, of the regular line between Hull and Dunkirk, was lost while en route to the latter port, and fourteen persons were drowned. The ship Radnagore, from Quebec for Highbridge, became unmanageable and was abandoned. Seven persons were washed overboard and perished.

A Brig Wrecked at Scituate—The Crew Rescued by a Life-Boat.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—The brig Meteor stranded and went ashore at Scituate in consequence of mistaking a light in a house on shore for the light-house. She bilged in fifteen minutes after striking, and at high water is completely covered. The cargo will have to be taken out by divers. The crew were rescued by a life-boat, but were badly frozen. The cargo is consigned to Philo S. Shelton & Co., of this city, and is insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

A Schooner Capsized and Her Crew Drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 14.—The British brig L. J. Westaway, at this port today, from Lingen, reports that twenty-five miles off Cape Ann, 9th inst., saw an unknown schooner, which, in trying to approach the brig, was capsized, and lost her spars and deck. Four men were seen on the floating deck for a while, but, owing to the heavy gale, the brig could render no assistance.

Safety of the Steamer William Kennedy.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14.—The steamer reported ashore at Smith's Point was the steamer William Kennedy. She got off without damage and arrived here this morning.

Religious Education in Germany.

The London *Standard*, of Nov. 29 says: "It is the custom among the advocates of school boards to laud the German system of education to the skies. It may be useful, therefore, to give the testimony of Mr. Ward, C. B., formerly Her Majesty's Minister to the Hanse Towns. Writing to Rev. J. W. Irvine on the 24th inst., he says: 'The national system in Prussia, and, indeed, in all the German States, has always been and still is denominational—that is, the religious instruction forms a part of the prescribed course of specified hours. There are in Germany three established confessions—viz.: the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Reformed or Calvinistic; but in the Prussian monarchy the two last-mentioned confessions have been united into one, which goes by the name of the United Evangelical Church, so that the confessions with which the Prussian Government has to deal, are reduced to two—the Catholic and the Evangelical or Protestant. There are but few smaller sects, and these are merely tolerated, having no endowments or State allowances. In the Protestant parts of Germany the religious instruction is given in accordance with the doctrines of the Established Protestant Church, as above mentioned. In the Catholic provinces, on the other hand, the Roman Catholic faith is taught in the schools at the hours fixed for religion. But when it happens that a child belongs to a different confession from that taught in the school, he is exempted from attendance during the hours of religious teaching. In large schools, or in schools having several large classes, say of eighty or 100 children, if there are fifteen children belonging to a different confession, the Government will appoint a separate religious teacher for that confession, the object being that every child shall be furnished with religious instruction so far as the circumstances admit of his receiving it in the State school. The notion which has been started in England of having the Bible read in the schools without comment has, so far as I know, never been adopted in Germany. The object there is that the truths of Christianity shall be fully and fairly taught through the medium of the established confession, whatever that may be. The German Governments care little whether their subjects are Catholic or Protestant, but do not desire to bring them up as heathens."

Advance in Maine Lumber Lands.

From the Lewiston Journal, Dec. 12.

Not for many years, if ever, has there been such an interest in lumber lands in Maine, as at present. We learn that it is within bounds to say that there has been an advance of at least thirty-three per cent. in Maine lumber lands within the past year. The advance in this State is said to be chiefly assignable to the big raid made by the Spragues, who, as our readers are aware, have gobbled up the great mass of timber lands on the Kennebec, owned by the Coburns. The Boston fire has also stimulated the confidence of lumbermen in the future of the business. We hear that the Kennebec lands sold at the rate of about $2 50 per acre, which, considering the quantity of lumber cut from them, is considered a round price.

We hear that Skillins & Co., who own mills at Bethel, have purchased the Usher Township on the Megalloway. The price is said to be about $50,000. It is stated that this township sold a few years ago at a figure twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than this. It is quite likely that a good many timber lots will change hands during the next year. One party on the Lower Kennebec has just bonded an extensive lot on the Upper Androscoggin waters. We are told that it is safe to say that an average advance of $1 50 per acre could be had on timber lands on the Androscoggin over the ruling price of a year ago. Lands which sold a few years ago at $1 to $1 50 per acre, having 5,000 good spruce timber on them, well located on tributaries of the Androscoggin, are held at $5—$1 per thousand stumpage. We hear that a township in Canada, on the headwaters of the Connecticut, which sold a year ago at $11,000, has recently been sold for $49,000.

Receipt of Taxes.

Controller Green reports the amount of taxes received through the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes Department of Finance for the week ending Friday, Dec. 13, as follows: $1,800,137 36. The following is a comparative statement of taxes received to Dec. 13, inclusive, in 1871 and 1872: Receipt of taxes in 1872 to Dec. 13, $24,655,-087 18; receipt of taxes in 1871 to Dec. 13, $18,546,593 49; increase in 1872, $6,108,493 69.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

How the Department of Public Works is Conducted.

The City Treasury Robbed by Means of Fraudulent Pay-Rolls—A Subject Which Needs Investigation—Some Startling Facts.

A few days ago City Pay-master Falls caused the arrest of several men, who are at present confined in the Tombs, on a charge of perjury. Some of the men employed by the Department of Public Works on the Croton Aqueduct were recently paid at the Controller's Office on presenting a check from the foreman. Mr. Falls, the Pay-master, having reason to believe recently that many of the applicants for payment were not honestly entitled to it, and that personation to a large extent was practiced, determined to sift the matter, and accordingly employed Detective Farley to watch the suspected men. That officer discovered that several of the men who presented checks gave names that did not belong to them, and, moreover, had not worked a single day on the "big pipes." These men, on last Monday, were required when presenting their checks to swear that they were the persons they represented themselves to be. Not suspecting danger they took the required oath, and were at once arrested. The fraud could not, of course, have been perpetrated without the connivance of some official, or it may be officials, whose part in the plunder was a large percentage of the money drawn by the "dummy" laborers. Yesterday a TIMES reporter was detailed to investigate the matter. In order to make more plain the manner of the frauds, and determine where the responsibility rests, it may be well to state the way in which the men are paid. The foreman in charge of the work—in this instance, one John Noe, an appointee of William M. Tweed, continued in office by Commissioner Van Nort—makes out the pay-roll. In the office, on the work with the foreman, are Capt. George W. Dressor, Assistant Engineer in charge; Jacob J. Lints, another Assistant Engineer, who acts as book-keeper; John Rice, who keeps the time of the men, and two clerks. The first four are supposed to be cognizant of everything transpiring in the office. In the foreman is vested the right of employing and discharging men. When he presents the pay-roll he is furnished by the Pay-master with a number of checks corresponding to the number of names on the roll. The following is an exact copy of a check:

> Nov. 3, 1872.
> Additional Alterations Aqueduct.
> Co. 32. No. 1919
> $40 00

Each man, when employed, is given a number. The men form outside the shed used as an office, where sits the foreman, at a desk, and as each man approaches, he is asked his name and address, and given by the foreman a check. This official scans the face of each man as he passes on to a little hole through which he presents the check to Mr. Falls, and has it cashed. Those who do not choose to be paid on the works receive their checks from the foreman and have them cashed at the Controller's office, and this class numbers about one hundred. From recent discoveries it is estimated that more than one-half the men thus paid are "dummies." Supposing that fifty (which is the lowest estimated number) of the checks presented for payment at the Controller's office are fraudulent, and, taking $40 as an average month's pay, it will be seen that $2,000 is drawn fraudulently each month from the City Treasury. But, not satisfied with the money thus obtained, by sending men supplied with checks down-town, it has been ascertained that a like practice has been going on at the works. Further investigation will reveal to what extent. A number of men who have been employed on the work are willing to go before the Grand Jury and swear that on very many occasions they were present while the same man presented himself three or four times on the same pay day, and each time was supplied by the foreman with a check. How long this system of robbery has been going on cannot be ascertained, but something may be learned from a statement made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by a laborer named Patrick Burns, of No. 404 Greenwich-street. Burns was on the "big pipe" work on Tenth-avenue in June, 1871, having secured the position while a resident of No. 51 Orchard-street. The manner of obtaining employment is by receiving a letter, either from the Commissioner of Public Works or from some influential citizen. When employment is given the applicant is supplied with a numbered ticket, and has his name and address placed on the pay-roll. About the 10th of September, of the year in which he was employed, Burns became ill and left the work. About the 20th February following, having recovered from his illness, and being then a resident of No. 404 Greenwich-street, he procured a fresh ticket, and resumed work. Last Tuesday a man named Patrick Carroll drew a month's pay in the name of Patrick Burns, and gave his residence as at No. 51 Orchard-street. It will be seen from this that Burns' name was never erased from the pay-roll, and that from the time of his first sickness, when he left the work, money has been drawn in his name. Last October, Burns received an injury while employed on the work, which confined him to his bed for three weeks. At the end of that time he was discharged, and there is the best reason for believing that his pay was drawn while he lay in bed suffering from his injuries. The laborers generally complain of the tyranny of Noe, the foreman, and assert that his habits unfit him for his office. Noe's pay is $10 a day, yet it is asserted that he has managed to become a wealthy man in the short space of five years.

Governor Dix's Staff.

Gen. Dix, Governor-elect, has completed his staff appointments. The following is a list of the gentlemen gazetted to the positions set opposite their names:

Adjutant-General—John F. Rathbone, Albany.
Inspector-General—William H. Morris, Cold Spring.
Engineer-in-chief—A. Gano Dunn, New-York.
Judge-Advocate-General—J. Hampden Wood, Albany.
Quartermaster-General—John A. Knapp, Auburn.
Pay-master-General—Rufus H. King, Albany.
Commissary-General of Subsistence—Theodore E. Smith, Rochester.
Aids-de-Camp—George G. Haum, New-York; Chester Griswold, Troy; Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; Hamilton Fish, Jr., New-York; William A. W. Stewart, New-York; Hiram P. Hopkins, Buffalo.

Gambling in Siam.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* contains an amusing series of papers by Lieut. Brossard de Corbigny, of the French Navy, entitled "De Saigon à Bangkok," from which we learn that gambling is carried on to a fearful extent in the Kingdom of Siam, and the royal exchequer derives considerable profit from the licensed gaming-houses established in every part of the country. One of the favorite games consists in guessing the number of coins shoved at haphazard under an inverted cup; the teetotum is also in vogue, and lastly there are lotteries, which are drawn daily. All this kind of business is in the hands of cunning Chinese, peculiarly expert in correcting the caprices of chance. When the gambler has lost his all, suicide never occurs to him, as in Europe; but he will steal, or, as a last resource, sell himself for a slave to some mandarin willing to pay his debts, and clothe and feed him in return for some insignificant service. But, on the other hand, a man who has once sold himself can never hope to regain his liberty, for he cannot earn a farthing in any way. If he dislikes his master, he may try to find another, disposed to pay the old one the amount of his debt; but this happens very seldom, since the purchaser is generally a friend in good circumstances. Moreover, before a man gives himself away in this manner, he tries his luck to the last, so long as he possesses a rag on his back. Our author relates the following characteristic anecdote: An Annamite, of Saigon, whom we will call A, happening to meet an old friend of his, B, at Pnom-Penh, is persuaded by him to visit a gambling-house. They go in and try their luck. A soon wins a respectable sum, while B loses all he has about him. To retrieve his fortune, he borrows A's purse, but soon loses all its contents. "Well," says A, "'tis all over now; let us be off." "Wait a bit," replies the other; "I'll try another stake; the croupier knows me, and will give me credit." So he enters upon a palaver with that functionary, who at once writes a few words on a bit of paper, which B signs; he then plays, but loses, and quits the place with his friend. "What was your agreement with the croupier?" asks A. "You'll know to-morrow," replies B dryly. And, indeed, on the following morning two stout Chinese call at A's house, bind him hand and foot, and carry him off, in spite of his cries and efforts to regain his liberty. His good friend B had sold him to the croupier, and it was only a few months later he could regain his liberty through the influence of a French resident at Saigon.

OBITUARY.

John Frederick Kensett, Artist.

Another distinguished citizen has been taken from us. This time the fatal arrow of the archer Death pierced the great landscape painter, John F. Kensett, an artist whose reputation was by no means confined to his own country, for he was as well known and his works were esteemed as highly in France, Belgium, and England as in America. The manner of his death was so sudden, so utterly unexpected, that his professional brethren and his friends were stunned at the announcement. It was known that he had been suffering from pneumonia since the beginning of November, but he had for some time been convalescent, and had gained so much strength that he told every one that he was going to begin painting again. He had during his illness been constantly visited by his sister and by Mrs. Hicks, the wife of his constant friend, Tom Hicks, the portrait painter. The latter lady was so sure of his recovered health that she went out of town to pass the Sunday with her husband. The sister of Mr. Kensett visited him in the morning of yesterday, and left him at 1 o'clock in apparently good spirits and health. He sent the boy for his lunch at 1½, and when he returned with the tray and placed it on the table close to which Mr. Kensett was sitting in his easy-chair, he noticed that the artist was lying back, looking deathly white. He thought he was fainting, ran out for assistance, returning with the janitor's wife and an artist of a neighboring studio. During the boy's very short absence Kensett had risen from the chair and staggered on to the lounge, on which he was lying in so constrained a position that they at once suspected something serious. A doctor was sent for, and arrived in a few minutes. After a short examination, he pronounced him dead, in all probability from some complication of heart disease with the pneumonia, from which he had recovered. The studio was soon filled with the artists who had known and loved him for so many years. The Secretary of the Academy of Design, T. Addison Richards, the late President, Mr. Huntingdon, Samuel P. Avery, the well-known dealer, William Hart, the great landscape painter, and some others were soon collected about the sofa where lay all that remained of their dear dead friend, and they could not restrain their tears as they gazed upon the lifeless clay. They tenderly composed the limbs and closed the eyes, not without many heartfelt sobs, for Kensett had been throughout a long artistic life a man with as much kindness as genius, of the sweetest amiability of character, and without one drop of envious blood. To artists of his own standing he was as a brother; to his juniors he was ever a patient teacher and a generous friend, quick to discern merit, quicker still in aiding it. And it was not the least of the afflictions of these friends of the dead artist that the day was Saturday, when artists open their studios to visitors. Not a few came to the door in the full assurance of finding Mr. Kensett in renewed health, hard at work upon some favorite lake or mountain scene. Again and again the bereaved Academicians had to tell the sad story of their loss and the awful suddenness of the stroke. They sent a messenger to his greatest patron, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, of this City, and it is understood that he will accept the responsibility of arranging for a befitting funeral.

John Frederick Kensett was born in Cheshire, Conn., on the 22d day of March, 1818. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Alfred Daggett, a famous engraver of those times, who had a great reputation for his bank-note vignettes. But the nephew, though delighting in the delicate manipulation required by the burin, felt in his soul a capacity for color which painting alone could satisfy. All his spare moments were devoted to dabbling with oil colors, and in 1840, when twenty-two years old, he resolved to go to England and there study painting. On his arrival in London, he soon became known to Durand, Casilear, and Rossiter, and shared their studies. For five years he worked at the antique, and at oil-painting, supporting himself by engraving. At the end of this time he exhibited a view of Windsor Castle in the exhibition of the Society of British Artists, at the rooms in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. It is the custom of this association to have a lottery at a guinea a head, and the holders of the two lucky numbers are allowed to choose a picture each as a prize. The winner of the first prize on this occasion selected Kensett's picture, which was admitted by every one to be the gem of the collection as regards landscapes. It was so wonderfully true in handling, so soft and tender in tone, and so artistic in its composition as to be a *rara avis* among the conventionalities of the British landscape-school. With the price of his picture the young American went on a sketching-tour among the glories of the Swiss Alps, along the castled banks of the sunny Rhine, and among the Italian lakes, silvery Como and Maggiore. With a portfolio filled with sketches, a head full of talent, and a heart full of high hope and loving kindness, he settled down at Rome, where he began to paint in earnest, and to give revelation of his coming style. In 1848 he sent to the Academy of Design his landscape "View on the Anio," and a fanciful sketch, entitled the "Shrine," and was at once hailed as the coming man in the profession. He was unanimously elected associate, and the following year was made Academician. In 1850 he returned to New-York, and began a series of landscapes of the mountain, river, and lake scenery of New-York and the Eastern States, and of the sea-coast along the same, which found eager purchasers and enthusiastic critics. No man, however reckless or desirous of earning cheap reputation by onslaughts on public favorites, ever found it in his heart to send a goose-quill shaft at Kensett, for the artist was so thoroughly amiable and pure of life, so completely without guile, so patient and earnest a worker, so happy in his delineation of American scenery that he was like Baldur among the Scandinavian gods. From the year when he returned to New-York up to the present time he painted without intermission of popularity. R. M. Olyphant was among the earliest and the fondest of his patrons, but there is hardly an American collection that is without one of his works. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the National Art Commission, engaged to superintend the ornamentation of the National Capitol, a recognition of the popular estimation of his abilities, though his gentle spirit and tenderness of soul prevented him from sacrificing many of the monstrosities that decorate the city of magnificent distances.

Of Kensett's style, it may be said that it reflected the purity, the peacefulness, and the serenity of his soul. He delighted to render with a skillful hand nature in her ordinary smiling mood. He was neither a deep nor a subtle analyzer of her rarer and higher aspects, nor did he venture upon the grand and gigantic features of her tempests. What delighted him was the jutting rocks that bound some tranquil bay, where the placid waters were bathed in floods of sunshine. The silvery sheen of the sea-shore in its profoundest calm were also a favorite subject of his pencil. His boldest flights never rose above the brawling of a trout stream, the foaming of the vexed waters among the rocks, and the deep pool where the big fish love to lie. But though his aims were humble, his execution and coloring were of the very highest, and his fidelity to nature and perfection of detail entitle him to rank among the great lanscape painters of the world.

The Wheat Fleet at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 7.

There have been no less than 157 vessels dispatched from this port, laden with wheat, for foreign countries, since July 1, of the present year, up to Dec. 5. These ships carried away 4,920,463 centals of wheat, valued at $7,297,515. Probably as many ships will yet be required to take away the remaining surplus of wheat as have already cleared. The little fleet of gold-hunters which came around Cape Horn twenty-three years ago, is in striking contrast with this great fleet of wheat-laden ships now sailing in the opposite direction.

WARMOTH'S WAR.

The Danger of an Armed Collision Averted.

The United States Government Determined in its Attitude—The Pinchback State Government to be Supported—Unavailing Efforts in Favor of Warmoth.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—A speck of war appeared in our midst yesterday, and a collision seemed imminent between the State militia and the Metropolitan Police. The militia had refused to recognize the authority of the State Government under Gov. Pinchback, and, upon a notification and order to surrender their arms and armory, retired to their barracks, near the corner of Lafayette and Carondelet streets, and then, with their muskets and artillery, intrenched themselves and dared the authorities to dislodge or take them. The Metropolitan Police were ordered out under arms to compel a capitulation and surrender of these rebellious militiamen. All through yesterday afternoon and last night, until a late hour this morning, no arrangement could be effected to put an end to the threatened hostilities, until the commander of the militia at last consented to surrender to the United States military forces, or to one of the commissioned officers, which was done at about four o'clock this morning, and peace and quiet once more restored.

Despite the communication or dispatch from Attorney-General Williams to Mr. McEnery, the Committee of one hundred or more citizens have determined to go to Washington to lay their case or grievances before the President, provided they get the chance to do so. It is reported that they have had a car, free of charge, tendered to them, and it is understood that they leave this evening by the Jackson Railroad.

B. P. Blanchard, the Chief of the Registration and Election Bureau during the late election, has been charged before Commissioner Shannon with conniving at the use of false ballot-boxes in the Parish of St. James. He waived examination and gave bond in $10,000 for his appearance before the Circuit Court for trial.

Yesterday District-Attorney Beckwith quashed the Grand and Petit Juries lately impaneled in the Circuit Court, for the reason, it is supposed, that the Grand Jury had been invited to assemble at the St. Charles Hotel, and had there been tampered with or addressed by T. J. Semmes, Esq., the counsel for H. C. Warmoth in all his movements and operations during the last three years, but more especially his counsel and adviser in the present contest.

The State warrants issued to the proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*, for an alleged printing bill, amounting to $80,000 and upward, are undergoing judicial investigation, it being alleged that they were issued for fraudulent purposes connected with the late election, and to assist Warmoth officials in their nefarious purpose of defrauding the people of the State out of an honest result in favor of the Republican Party.

Articles of Impeachment Against Gov. Warmoth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Institute Legislature today submitted the articles of impeachment against Gov. Warmoth. The following is a synopsis:

First—The unconstitutional and unlawful ejectment of Geo. E. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State.

Second—The appointing in April, 1870, for Tax Collector of the Parish of Tangipahoa, of John Evans, who had been rejected from the same office by the Senate.

Third—The commissioning of Ogden as Attorney-General, Harper as Sheriff, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court, when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers, and conspiring with them to forcibly and illegally put out of office Judge Dibble of the Eighth District Court; also commissioning other Judges and officers when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers.

Fourth—The offering of a bribe of $50,000 and the dispensation of patronage to Lieut.-Gov. Pinchbeck if he would organize the Senate to suit the purpose of the accused; and procuring fraudulent registration at the last election in different parts of the State.

Sixth—Offering to R. H. Catlin, State Supervisor of Election in the Parish of St. Charles, a bribe, in the form of an appointment as State Tax Collector, if he would make a fraudulent return of the election in said Parish.

Seventh—Exercising the function of Governor after he was notified that he was impeached, in dereliction of respect to the General Assembly, and putting the peace of the State in jeopardy.

The Board reserve the right to reply to the Governor's answer, offer testimony, and introduce additional articles.

The bill authorizing the issue of warrants for $75,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly has passed. These warrants may be receivable for taxes, &c.

Senator Kellogg's friends contradict the report, telegraphed hence by special correspondents, that his life has been threatened, and that he does not go upon the streets unattended.

The Affair in Washington—Action of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Grant today received, by telegraph, a copy of the memorial of the Citizens' Committee of New-Orleans, setting forth their grievances. This memorial was soon after placed in the hands of Attorney-General Williams. Information that the Committee will start for Washington probably today was also received, but, judging from what was said this morning by Attorney-General Williams, their mission will be futile, as the General Government is inflexibly fixed in its determination to support the Pinchback State Government. The Department of Justice has closely investigated all the facts in the case, and is satisfied with the course which has been officially taken here by the Administration.

Gen. Emory last night telegraphed the President that danger of a collision existed between the police and militia, and asked for instructions. A reply was sent at a late hour instructing him, in effect, not to take sides with either party, but to hold his forces in readiness to preserve the peace, and to interfere only in case of necessity for that purpose.

Today dispatches were received at the War Department from Gen. Emory, saying that upon demand being made for the surrender of the arsenal and the dispersion of the armed forces, the arsenal was promptly turned over to the State authorities, and everything is now quiet.

Attorney-General Ogden, of Louisiana, appeared before Attorney-General Williams, yesterday, in the interest of the Warmoth faction, and, in a written argument, asked that the Government would suspend further action in Louisiana until thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of the case. Attorney-General Williams courteously but firmly informed Mr. Ogden that all further argument would be useless, and that the President had made up his mind to sustain the United States Courts, and that it was not likely he would change his opinion.

TENNESSEE.

The Prohibition Law—Beer and Wine Allowed to be Sold.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.—The Tennessee code prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday. Under this law many Nashville beer-sellers were indicted and fined by the Criminal Court of this county. A test case, Weitmuller *vs.* State, was argued on appeal in the Supreme Court several days ago by John Rhum and John Laurence, of the Nashville Bar, for plaintiffs, and Attorney-General Heiskel for the State. The Court, Judge Nicholson, rendered a decision today, stating that there is a difference between spirituous and fermented liquors, and declaring that the statute did not prohibit the sale of wine and beer, they being fermented liquors. The decision gives great satisfaction to the German citizens.

ALABAMA.

Both Contesting Legislatures Agree to the Compromise.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14.—Both Legislatures of the Capitol and Court-house have agreed to the compromise suggested by Attorney-General Williams. They will meet on Tuesday next at 12 noon.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club—Second Day of the Meeting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—This was the second day of the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The first race was a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $800 added; mile heats. Eight horses nominated and two started. The following is the summary:

Belle Buckle	2	1	1
Florence	1	2	2

Time—2:01¼, 1:59¾, 2:00.

The second race was for a club purse of $600; all ages; two miles. Eleven horses entered, and after three false starts they got off well together, Pilgrim leading. The race was won by Venus, followed by Pilgrim, Repeater, Belle Buckle, Flora McIvor, Mary Louise, Willie Jenks, Restless, Regulator, Fannie M. and Sir Rufus, trailing in the order named. Time. 4:04; first mile, 1:59½. In the pools Fannie M. sold at $400, Pilgrim at $50, Flora McIvor and Mary Louise, $35; Repeater, $17; the field, $35, including the winner.

The third race was for a club purse of $1,200; all ages; mile heats; best three in five. The following is the summary:

Village Blacksmith	1	1	1
Nick Baker	2	3	2
Frostown	2	3	dis.
John MacDonald	4	dis.	
Flora McIvor	dis.		
Tom Corbitt	dis.		

Time—1:57¼, 1:56, 1:56.

The first heat was won by half a length, and the others by a length.

In the pools, Frostown sold at 150; Village Blacksmith, 80; Nick Baker, 45; the field, 45.

The weather was fine, the track heavy, and the attendance light.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer is very rapidly rising, with low temperature, clear weather, and north-westerly winds in the North-west, and thence to the Lower Missouri River and Western Illinois; on the lakes and thence to the Ohio River, south-easterly to north-westerly winds, threatening weather and low, but increasing pressures; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly winds, high pressures, cloudy weather, and increasing temperature in the lower Mississippi Valley; in Canada and the Middle and Eastern States, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, higher temperatures, and falling barometers.

PROBABILITIES.

For the north-west and the Upper Lakes, and thence to Arkansas and Kentucky, high pressures, low temperatures, with cloudy weather and snow in the former sections, and rain in the latter States and the Mississippi Valley; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States cloudy and cooler weather, south-westerly to north-westerly winds and occasional rain; for the lower lake region and Canada south-westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and snow; in the Middle and Eastern States, cloudy weather, low barometers, southerly winds veering to north-westerly, followed by snow, increasing pressures, and low temperatures. After the 15th inst., the display of warning signals at the lake ports will be suspended during the Winter. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Dec. 14, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.915 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Dec. 11, 30.248 inches; minimum at 1 P. M., Dec. 9, 29.460 inches; range, .788 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 27.3 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M., Dec. 8, 45.2 degrees; minimum at 12 P. M., Dec. 12, 11. degrees; range, 34.2 degrees. Remarks—Dec. 8, rain from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.; amount of water, .14 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,787 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The new Superior Court of New-Orleans was opened yesterday, and commenced business.

The number of deaths in Boston during last week was 188, including fifty-one from small-pox.

Messrs. McDougall, Gray & Co., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., suspended yesterday. Their liabilities are $40,000.

Thomas Madden, charged with the murder of Mrs. Moore at Dover, N. J., has surrendered himself to the authorities.

The United States troops stationed at Little Rock, Ark., have been ordered to New-Orleans. It is understood that the Fourth Infantry will take their place.

In Cincinnati yesterday, Wolf, the man who killed Val Daum, the German butcher, was held to bail in $15,000 to answer the charge of murder in the second degree.

William H. Wadleigh, for robbing the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, while its discount clerk, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Dedham Jail.

P. McIntyre's residence in the town of Stanford, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss, $5,500; partially insured. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas-burner.

The annual meeting of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, of Westchester County, for the election of a new Board of officers, will be held at Lafayette Hall, White Plains, on the 19th inst.

John V. Kieve, indicted at Hudson, N. Y., for an assault on John Hargraves with intent to kill, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to hard labor in Clinton Prison for three years and six months.

Charles E. More, of Dover, N. J., a discharged lunatic of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself through the heart. The body was not found until Friday.

A fire Friday night in John Hudson's clothing-store, in Pardee Block, Oswego, destroyed the entire stock. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000. The loss on the building is $2,500, and is covered by insurance.

Governor-elect Hartranft paid his respects to Secretary Boutwell, at Washington, yesterday. He also called on Gen. Spinner, G. B. McCartee, and other prominent bureau officers of the Treasury.

The bridge across the Yalobusha River, at Grenada, Miss., built jointly by the Mississippi and Tennessee and Mississippi Central Railroads caught fire yesterday from the sparks of an engine, and was burned.

The Court of Appeals having affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of Buffalo, N. Y., in the case of John Gaffney for the murder of Patrick Fay, the prisoner was, yesterday, brought into Court and sentenced to be hanged Feb. 2, 1873.

Rev. N. W. Taylor Root, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Portland, Me., died of small-pox at the City Hospital, yesterday. He was a graduate of Yale College, chaplain of a Rhode Island regiment during the war, and an accomplished artist and writer.

The President received a large crowd of callers yesterday. Among those who had interviews were Secretaries Belknap and Boutwell, Postmaster-General Creswell, Senators Morrill, Alcorn, Flanagan, Chandler, Cameron, Ames, and Corbett, Representatives Buffinton, Wheeler, Bingham, Wallace, and Sargent, and Delegate Chaffee.

CABLE NEWS.

Destructive Inundations in the North of France.

A Town Partially Abandoned, Factories Stopped, Railroads Submerged.

Subscriptions to the Spanish Loan Exceed the Required Amount.

Favorable Condition of the Finances of Austria.

Bismarck's Probable Retirement from the Prussian Council.

FRANCE.

Destructive Inundations in the North-Eastern Departments—Crops Destroyed and Factories Stopped.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Heavy rains in the north-eastern Departments have swollen the streams to an unusual height, and several of them have overflowed their banks, inundating the country. A part of the City of Lille is flooded, and has been abandoned. Many of the factories are closed, and several bridges are entirely submerged. In the adjacent country the crops are destroyed.

A dispatch from Nantes reports that the river Loire has overflowed its banks, and the adjacent country is flooded. The quays and lower quarters of Nantes are entirely under water, presenting a fearful spectacle. The Custom-house and all the business houses in the flooded section of the city are closed. Further and great destruction of property is apprehended. The railways in that section of the country are covered with water, and travel is interrupted.

A Violent Debate in the Assembly—The Question of a Republic or a Monarchy.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In the Assembly today, M. Duval asserted that the petitions which were being brought forward for the dissolution of the Assembly, were irregularly signed, and were evidently the work of agitators.

M. Gambetta denied this assertion. He said the country had given successive and significant manifestations of its dissent from the policy of the Assembly, by returning Republican candidates in most of the recent elections, wherein Democrats had been successful over Monarchists, even in the ancestral districts of the latter. The crisis through which the Government had just passed rendered the people's desire for the dissolution of the Assembly universal and invincible. He would refute these calumnies upon his party. He defied the Monarchists to establish a Monarchy, declaring that neither would a King accept nor the people ratify.

Here M. Gambetta was passionately interrupted from the Right.

M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier followed with a speech violently attacking the Radicals. He declared that the horrors of the rule of the Commune in Paris were the fruits of the application of their principles of Government.

The debate was adjourned, to be resumed at 9 o'clock this evening.

SPAIN.

Large Subscriptions to the New Loan.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Señor Zorrilla, the President of the Cabinet Council, yesterday, announced in the Cortes that the subscriptions to the new loan of 250,000,000 pesetas, which were opened on the 12th inst., were three times greater than the sum required. A bill was introduced in the Cortes yesterday, providing for universal and compulsory military service.

A Municipal Organization for Porto Rico.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The *Gaceta* (official) today publishes a royal decree establishing a municipal organization for the colony of Porto Rico. Some of the journals protest against this action of the Crown.

AUSTRIA.

The Budget for 1873—A Large Surplus Over Expenditures Anticipated.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Herr Depretis, the Minister of Finance, today submitted to the Reichsrath the budget for the year 1873. The Minister stated it was estimated that the receipts would exceed the expenditures by 1,500,000 florins, mainly in consequence of the increased revenue taxes.

GERMANY.

Bismarck's Rumored Resignation from the Prussian Council—Much Comment Excited by It.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The rumors of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Council excite much newspaper comment. The journals of this city all discuss the matter, the tenor of the opinions thus far expressed being, that Prussia is the heart of Germany; that the leadership of Prussia in the affairs of the Confederation is essential to the leadership of Germany in the affairs of Europe; and that Prince Bismarck's retirement from the Prussian Council is likely to lead to an important crisis in the politics of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rumors of a General Strike of Railway Employes Unfounded.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The report which was current yesterday that the employes of all the English railway companies would strike on the 2d of January proves to have been unfounded.

AUSTRALIA.

A Protest Against the Coolie Traffic.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 14.—A meeting was held here last night to protest against the coolie traffic.

CANADA.

Rearrest of W. H. Sauvalle—The Case of Foster.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—W. H. Sauvalle was rearrested here on his arrival from New-York and admitted to bail. He will be examined on Monday.

In the case of Foster, the Court of Queen's Bench, on appeal, gave judgment rejecting the motion to quash the writ of habeas corpus issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec. The point at issue was whether the Court at Quebec could order a writ of habeas corpus to issue in a case decided in Montreal, which is in another district. The accused was remanded until today, when the merits of the case will be argued at length.

Sentence of a Man for Attempting to Wreck a Train—Ten Years' Imprisonment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14.—The trial of Horace Blakeslee, for attempting to wreck the New-York and Boston express train, near Windsor Locks, a short time since, was concluded in the Superior Court this afternoon. The jury, after an absence of twelve minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the accused appealed to the Court to be lenient, in view of the fact that he was intoxicated at the time the act was committed; but Judge Carpenter said that considering all the facts, and the enormity of the offense, he felt it his duty to the public to make the sentence for the full term provided by law, and Blakeslee was accordingly ordered to be imprisoned in the State Prison for ten years.

The New-York Times, Sunday, December 15, 1872

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A WORD IN SEASON.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

THEY have a superstition in the East, Talbot Aliab writes on a piece of paper, that it is better to receive a present than to give one. Of rolling incense, and of the inflated paper: It is better unction than eau comb of priest. Of the sentry in the turret-top, and of the Mollins, that sing morn while Dears lust name in the mosque. Of the Muezzin, and of the Bul! also in the Bulbul, that make utter the pleasure! Of any orientore in the Bazaar, and of the Dervish, that howls under the Divan! Of any Sultan's Arab into the Sultan's Arab, and also in the Sultan's Arab, that make utter the pleasure!

Accordingly they taste a worthy free decoration.

And every woodcut treat not more gratuitous, for Henry's holy hands. Stay! Hon. Miss Dunnop was well aware, and had a lady worth now worth now! Sir John's big house in Lapon-square; now Cruikshank's and Phiz's ways and Fanny Clerkbury was not! Sir Thomas Roper, one of the Judges of the Court of Pipe cocoa. Then did Sir Thomas Dunnop, of the Bolsters, S. W., in very strand style. You remember de'ebdd Dutch, her Dutch, and her diminutive size, and Dunnop's pocket to make one?"

"No, not very."

"Good! Now will your lordship for bolt your't call right, bolt to dinner and work?"

"Indeed, Scotty."

"I'll be half after you and'n't know your darter than ever you did in your life. You be subscribed for the Grenadier Guards, and Sir Thomas Buckstones-Rice, Yde'arr Hall, Scotland, Dorkingshire, and Dunnop's Weekly Journal, and Dunnop's Monthly Review, and many more. Besides the dinners, the Viscount Warmgoose, the Surgery, Asion

AMERICAN WAITERS.

To some, the magnificent stolidity of the English waiter, the noiseless alacrity of the French *garçon*, or the plaintive submissiveness of the German *kellner* may give flavor to the chop, the *salmis*, or the sausage, but it must be confessed that that peculiar free and independent manner with which the true American waiter hurls defiance at you, in the guise of an oyster-stew or a porter-house steak, is not without its charm. If you are a little man, and weak withal, there is something quite impressive in being served in true Homeric style, where the luncheon or dinner partakes somewhat of the character of an epic. If it requires something of *sang froid* to place yourself in the barber's chair, and submit to the manipulative skill of some unknown shaver, when the least deflection of his razor's edge might sever your jugular, I think one braves equal dangers when being waited on at times by a perfect specimen of the American waiter. To remonstrate with the attendant as to the quality or character of the food placed before you, may be met with a fiery scowl and an ugly twitching of the knife-handle on the part of the servitor, which gives assurance that that story now going the rounds of the Press, in regard to the deeply-outraged boarding-house keeper who discharged a double-barreled fowling-piece at his grumbling guest, is a solemn fact, and might be repeated at a moment's notice for a much more minor offense. As for myself, I never presume to scold, even as much as differ from my native waiter, who awes me into submission with his flashing eye, his imperial, and who, in his rolled-up shirt-sleeves, displays muscles like whip-cords, and who shoots piles of plates, ricochets knives and spoons, makes the castors tremble, but who is kind enough, amidst an earthquake of his own making, like the genii in Aladdin, to place food on the table before me. Gradually I have been worming my way into the confidence of the American waiter, simply actuated by my thirst for information on this subject. It has taken a long time, and I have had to subject myself to a regimen of tough steaks and fearful doses of coffee, before I could ingratiate myself into his good graces. Advances on my part were for a long time repelled with scorn. I think he for the first time deigned to notice me from the fact that I joined, in quite an underhand way, in taking cause with the American waiters against a foreign intruder, who, by some unfortunate cast of fortune, had been inveigled into the eating-house. That base Briton was a slave—unmistakably so. There was a helpless, cringing, pitiable way, smacking of the hireling, about him, which singled him out instantly as no associate for the rest of that free and independent band of waiters. I happened to be present at his début. He appeared in fluffy whiskers, and wore a melancholy wisp of a white handkerchief around his neck. There was a soft, treacherous way about the man, which struck as careful an observer as I am at the first glance. The creature absolutely slid across the room as noiseless as a cat, and deposited a pyramid of plates on a table as quietly as one would have placed a pile of velvet on a moss-grown bank, and as mysteriously vanished, all in a confused and officious way, as if in search of more plates. That cheerful obstreperousness, resembling the clanking subsequent to the unpacking of a series of china-crates by skilled operatives, which always reverberated through that eating-house, instantly ceased. It was as if some sudden orchestral crash, every component part of which was familiar to the educated musical ear, had broken down from the want of a trumpet or a kettle-drum. The oyster-opener at his stand, undoubtedly an apprentice blacksmith, suddenly ceased hammering on the shell-fish, and the clatter of the bar-keeper's glasses was stilled. An ominous silence filled the room. Derisive laughter at last burst from the three American waiters, in which all the occupants of the room joined—I among the loudest. That was the last of that English waiting-man—he beat an ignominious retreat. From that time Jake, the waiter, deigned to notice me. His appreciation of me was manifested in a peculiar way. Though his fiery manner remained the same, there was a semblance of alacrity on his part in my favor. A half-dozen guests might have sent their orders in before me; they had to wait. His liking to me, even, was the cause of an occasional contention among the other waiters, as my waiter would, without a moment's hesitation, take a plate from any other servitor and give it to me. There was but one person in the whole establishment, and that was Bob, the bar-keeper, who dared to cross my waiter's path. To be sure, Bob had his claims to pre-eminence. Though but young in the profession—scarcely twenty-five—he had already assumed a lofty reputation in his particular calling, and was credited with having shot two men and wounded some five more, which, as is well-known, are the highest accomplishments which can grace a representative of the bar-keeping fraternity.

"Jake," said I, the other day, "where did you learn your business?"

"How I got to be a waiter?" asked Jake.

Here he fired, at short range, three plates on the table, and I was lost in admiration at the three distinct dents they left in the wood.

"Out West, on the Plains," was his reply. "Teamster first, then stage-driver for the Pacific Mail. There was a long gap on the road—eighty-five miles—and one of the worst; just in the Indian track. Many is the time," and here he smiled, as if enjoying the recollection; "many is the time I have cut them horses out of their traces, mounted the passengers on 'em, and streaked it through, with a whole camp of howling Injuns after us. Once it was a narrow shave; me and a 'school-marm on the same horse—me behind, with an arrow in my shoulder-blade. I got tired of that kind of work. You see I had a pet team, and I lost all of them through Injuns one day, and so I thought I would do a spell of waiting in one of them houses the Company had built along the road. It was a mighty mean kind of a place, and in an ugly hollow, and liable to surprises. There was only three men as staid there steady—me as waiter, a cook, as was a darkey, and a hostler. That was waiting and fighting most of the time. It was kind of a promiscuous sort of a thing, sometimes fighting with passengers, but mostly with Injuns. It's all very well for you as is here to walk in, look over the bill of fare, and say "Coffee and cakes," or "Corn-beef, fat, with beans," and you are served; there it was different. You see, here I just hollers out in a quiet way to our cook in the backroom, and in comes your victuals; but often out there it was cut and run, you with a plate of biscuits in one hand and a seven-shooter in the other, lest an Injun should just take a pop at you over the fence, for the cook-house was most fifty yards from the house. Inside of the main house it was pretty cosy, seeing that the logs it was built of was jined close, and an Injun couldn't well reach through the cracks. Them was good times, and makes this kind of waiting here go agin me. What's the use of being a waiter when there ain't no fighting to be done about it? Occasionally we puts a man out here because he is the worse for liquor, or don't pay for his meat and drink; that kind of thing puts my hand in, but it don't happen once a week." Here an expression of withering scorn stole over his countenance, and Jake found relief for his feelings in manipulating a spoon, which became plastic under his magic fingers, and was doubled up. "One day," he continued, "I see the coach driving up most two hours ahead of time, and the horses a-reeking. The driver was a steady hand, and I know'd something was up from his looks. Says he, 'Jake, I haven't said nothing to the passengers yet. There is h—l behind us. I seed Injun trail in the Ten-mile Cañon, and know'd it was cut and run. They showed their hand too soon, and I dodged 'em. But it's my opinion that they has doubled on us, and made a loop to catch us at the ford, six miles beyond. It's no use of budging from here. Mebbe they is now closing round; and there ain't a soldier within twenty mile. What's your notion?' says he. 'Land them passengers,' says I, 'and give them something to eat, and then, if there is fight in them, they kin stand up to it.' The next thing is to take your best horse and mount the nigger on it, and let him ride to the fork, that's jest seven mile; there is a sargent there with ten men, taking charge of a broken-down wagon. He is a plucky nigger, and kin git through.' 'Jest so, Jake,' says he; 'and I'll land the fare, though it aint much of a fighting lot. One's a lecturing man with gold specs, the other's a mining engineer; then there is an old woman, and with her her daughter, as is ill, consumption likely, I guess it's that, seeing that the alkali dust has been making her cough straight through the last thirty-five mile.' I got the whole party from the coach inside, and commenced waiting on 'em. Says I, 'Look here, friends, we are in a tight place. Them hungry soldiers as passed here yesterday just eat us clean out, most. All the grub we has is a box of them fish sardines, one can of mutton, this here leg of antelope, two peck of meal, no coffee, nary tea, a pound of sugar, and a can of peaches. We was to have had our stores in yesterday, but from what I hearn, Injuns is around, and it mayn't be to-morrow nor the day after that when we get 'em, seeing as it's possible that the Injuns may keep the supply party off for a while.' 'Its infamous,' says the man in the spectacles, 'for the Company to put us through in that way, a risking the lives of its passengers. I'll make every lyceum and speaking-hall in the country ring with it.' 'Shet up,' says I; 'I ain't done yet. How many shooting things has you between you?' They showed up a revolver each. 'That will do,' says I. 'Now it's short commons with us all, excepting the women folks. Seeing you had your bellyful, you men, last night, you don't get nothing afore to-morrow. It's only the women as eats.' Seeing I was kind of determined, they give in, did the men folk. 'Now,' says I, 'it's just as likely as not them howling thieves will be around here afore dark. Them hosses here is sure to hive 'em. We have got to keep 'em off all night, and part of to-morrow. I have sent a man after the soldiers, and he is bound to fetch 'em. The women folks is to have them beds (there was two, me and the men slept on,) to keep off a chance shot. I have only time now to cook something for the women." It was jest about sundown then, and I know that cooking of mine was hasty. I aint much on biscuit, but I guess them biscuits I baked that night was the hardest on this ere Continent. The sick girl didn't eat nothing, though, what from coughing. The driver—he was a plucky fellow—was stationed on top of the coach for a lookout, and sure enough, just at night-fall, I heard him signal me, and I knowd it was a fight as was up. A minute afterward the Injuns stampeded them horses, and then we had it heavy for an hour or two. The lecture man showed more pluck than I thought, and the mining-boss was a good man. Of course, all we had to do was to keep them off the house for fear they might burn us up, and we managed to do that. None too slow it was sun up next day, and I knowd the worst was over. We hadn't had a scratch, though maybe a dozen balls had raked the house. I knowd help was a-coming. All hands got to be pretty peckish. It wasn't safe, however, to go to the cook-house, so I opened the fish box and the can of mutton, but that was sp'iled, and nobody could eat that. So all hands made a kind of poor feed. I kind of pitied that young woman. She was so pale and quiet, and wasn't complaining. Says I, 'Missie, aint there nothing as will tempt you?' Says she, 'I think you said you had some canned peaches; I think I might eat just one piece—seeing I am so thirsty.' I forgot to tell you we hadn't had a drop of water for most eighteen hours. 'Dang it,' said I, 'that's hard. I thought I'd brought them here. They must be in the cook-house; and it's a little of a risk to get 'em.' Which it was, for I knew'd some of the thieves was prowling round, ready to pick off the first fellow that showed. But somehow or other, the idea of that poor sick missie going without any grub at all riled me. It was kind of dull just then in that room, a-waiting for help and none a-coming. I jest made up my mind, that that young woman must have her sweetening. I kind of reconnoitred before trying it. It was sort of foggy, but all was quiet. I looked close at my revolver, and made for the cook-house, a stooping low behind the fence. I got in the cook-house, and sure enough thar was the can of peaches on the top shelf. It didn't take long to get it, and I made for the house, with the can in my hand. I hadn't made five steps before I see the ugliest Injun I ever clap'd eyes on, with his rifle a pinting at me, and he on our side of the fence. The rascal had been waiting for me. He let me have it—pint blank. I felt my left hand kind of jerk, and felt the blood on my arm and finger. I let him have two barrels quick, though, not more than three inches from him, and he jest wilted. Jest then the mining man came a running full bolt a yelling for me from the house, and we made double-quick for the main house. 'Is you hurt?' says he. 'I don't know,' says I. 'I think I got hit somewhere, becase I felt the blood.' 'But,' says I, 'let's see'—we was running, of course, all the time. 'It's the bloody peaches,' says I, laughing, 'as has been shot through, and most all the juice is spilt.' I managed, though, to plug my fingers through the two holes the bullet had made, and didn't lose much of the gravy. That young woman got her peaches. It aint much more of a story. Four hours, at most, afterward, half a company of dragoons came tearing up. We hunted for a dead buck Injun. There was plenty of blood around, but likely his friends had toted him off. They does that kind of thing. I didn't get his scalp."

"That was waiting for you," I said, my admiration for the American waiter warming up to fever heat. How much more of the story of the waiter I might have heard, and what further adventures I might have chronicled, was interrupted just here.

"I wish you would hurry up, waiter. I have been calling three times for some mork milk," said some guest near me.

"The thunder you have!" said Bill. "Well; hollo agin like a calf for a cow, and maybe you'll be helped the sooner. Confound this city waiting; it's nigger's work, and takes all the backbone out of a man." Presently there was a rattle, then a crash; the next table, where the hungry guest was waiting for his milk, trembled on its legs. I shut my eyes, but knew that Jake had served him, and that I had solved the mystery of the American Waiter.

A Rare Art Treasure.

Some two years ago, when deep sympathy was felt in New-York for the suffering French who were prostrated and destitute after the German war, several plans were devised for their relief in our social and mercantile circles, some of which were at once carried into effect. One project, however, conceived by Mrs. Vincenzo Botta could not be completed in time to be made available through any recognized channel, and yet has gone on developing, through the energy and influence of its inventor, ever since. This project, at first, was to get up an album of autographs on a handsome scale, and on a comprehensive system. Mrs. Botta found many persons of distinction willing to aid in her excellent charity, and gradually the affair grew to be something far beyond what was at first proposed. This will be more fully understood when we say that the collection now includes more than one hundred sketches by artists of distinction, native and foreign; many photographic likenesses of famous people of the day, and an extraordinary number of genuine autographs. Among the latter are letters of a great array of American worthies, beginning with Washington, and including all the Presidents and most of their wives; distinguished officers of our several wars, statesmen of eminence, authors of past and present time, great orators, divines, lawyers, and actors; photographs of celebrated works of art, medallions of foreign persons of various fame, and other interesting matters.

This collection has now great value, and, as we have said, it is considered too late to devote the proceeds of its sale to the purpose originally contemplated. At the same time, it is thought the contributors would wish it to be applied in some way to a French purpose. Happily, an opportunity offers, which will doubtless be unobjectionable to all concerned. An idea has been entertained for some time of establishing a first-rate girls' school on the American system in Paris. We are told that this idea is about to be carried into effect. Mrs. Botta therefore proposes that the unique collection she has spent so much time and pains in gathering together shall be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds applied to aid in the establishment of the school. The original scheme having necessarily been abandoned, the alternative proposed seems a judicious and acceptable one; and we shall be glad to hear that Mrs. Botta's benevolent and spirited enterprise has brought substantial profit to an excellent undertaking, notwithstanding its inapplicability to that for which it was primarily formed.

SHRIMPS.

These creatures of animated nature which the naturalists defines as "long-tailed decapod crustacea of the genus crangon," are not to be treated with contempt if they appear to be so insignificant; their high-sounding title should, at least, entitle them to some respect. Their story has seldom found a place in the columns of a newspaper, yet, nevertheless it affords interesting material for observation and reflection.

They are abundant on the coast of our own country, and very common along the sea-shore of many of the countries of the Old World, particularly of England. Myriads of these little creatures are seen along the sandy beach, just at the water's edge, where its shallowness affords them safety. Their numbers attracted the attention of Paley so forcibly that he alludes to them in his *Natural Theology* in the following words: "Walking by the seaside, in a calm evening, upon a sandy shore and with an ebbing tide, I have frequently remarked the appearance of a dark cloud, or, rather, very thick mist, hanging over the edge of the water, to the height, perhaps, of half a yard, and of the breadth of two or three yards, stretching along the coast as far as the eye could reach, and always retiring with the water. When this cloud came to be examined it proved to be nothing else than so much space filled with young shrimps, in the act of bounding into the air from the shallow margin of the water, or from the wet sand." Their presence is noted by their flitting movements as they propel themselves through the shallow water, from which the species received the name of the "Undine of the Waters." Old fishermen, however, who believe a simpler name would be more appropriate, have given them the plain title of "Sand-raisers," from the fact of their scattering the sand as they hide beneath the surface. They correspond, too, so nearly to the color of the sand that it requires a practiced eye to detect them, as they lie partly concealed, just below the surface.

The common shrimp is a pretty little creature, of a grayish color, slightly tinged with green, and almost transparent. The shell or external covering is very thin, being divided into half a dozen parts, which work into each other like a coat of mail; at the tail there is a wing-like apparatus by means of which the animal is propelled, and underneath the body are ten pairs of tiny legs, the two forelegs being provided with a sort of forceps for seizing its minute food, something like the claws of a lobster. The whole form of the animal bears such a great resemblance to that of a lobster that most people believe it is a young lobster. It casts its shell in the same manner as a lobster or crab, the time of molting being from March to June. Prawns are similar to shrimps, yet much larger, and the two species are usually confounded with each other, and thought to be the same. They abound in still clear water, and are very fond of living in the sea-weed, where they are caught in nets and lobster pots, and are esteemed more highly than shrimps as an edible luxury, their flesh being exceedingly delicate, tender and nutritious.

Shrimps are used for food wherever they are caught, and are excellent eating. In Great Britain large numbers of them are daily consumed by the less wealthy part of the population, who consider them a necessary table dish, and one which they do not like to be without. They are not edible until boiled, which requires about ten minutes. In the process of boiling the color is changed to a dull reddish hue, not near as bright as the color of a boiled lobster or crab. Why these changes of color take place in the species of crustacea just mentioned, is a mystery which has never been satisfactorily explained or solved. The mode of taking shrimps is with a net, either at the margin of the water, or else at a short distance from the shore, where the bottom is sandy. There are two kinds of nets used, according to the nature of the fishing. For the 'longshore fishing, a dredge net is employed, consisting of a twine net, with small meshes, attached to a pole, which the fisherman pushes along the sand, near the water's edge, and the shrimps, in endeavoring to escape, jump into the bag of the net and are caught. In the deep-water fishing, a sweep-net weighted with pieces of lead is required. The fishermen go out in boats provided with several of these nets; when the localities where the shrimps abound are reached the nets are put out, the leaded portions dragged through the sandy bottom, which causes the shrimps to enter the nets, and in a short time they are hauled in and their contents placed in the "well," which each boat contains. The same operation is then repeated until the necessary quantity of shrimps is obtained. The persons who make it a business to catch shrimps are called "shrimpers," a name which is not so common in this country as on the other side of the ocean. Scores of these "shrimpers"—both men and women—may be seen along the English coasts at almost any time, in the act of catching shrimps, an art which they are well versed in, and one which requires considerable practice and dexterity to secure an ample return. Shrimp-fishing gives employment to thousands of persons in various parts of the world, and instances are known where whole villages on the sea-coast are supported from the proceeds of the fishery. The supply, however, is very irregular, as is the case in most other fisheries, and no dependence can be placed upon the quantity that will be taken. They are caught at all times during the year, but fishermen consider Spring the best season, as they make their appearance in larger numbers, and their flavor and delicacy seem to be increased.

In London shrimps have attained a great popularity—probably greater than in any other city—and have been for a long time a staple article of food, particularly among the middle and poorer classes. They are as common in the streets of that city as pea-nuts are here. The school children carry them in their pockets as Young America does his penny's worth of pea-nuts, and on their way to school may be seen munching them with evident satisfaction. At tea-time they form one of the chief dishes in almost every English household. They are either boiled or potted, the latter being spread on bread, having a similar appearance to bread and honey. The London markets are supplied with both live and boiled shrimps from a number of localities—from Gravesend, Leigh, and even the Isle of Wight. But Pegwell Bay, near Ramsgate Harbor, is the greatest place for shrimps. The shrimps caught at this locality are thought to be more delicate and highly-flavored than those obtained elsewhere. The place is the delight of the London cockney, who spends his Summer at Ramsgate, and who goes to Pegwell to eat shrimps, like a New-Yorker goes to Rockaway to eat clams. Shrimps and tea are served up in excellent style for about ninepence. The inhabitants of the village live on shrimps, and support themselves by catching them, although they receive but a small sum in comparison with the price charged for them in the cities. They are brought in the fishing-smacks alive to London, and sold to the wholesale fish-dealers, who in turn dispose of them to the retail men. The costermongers boil them, and go through the streets selling them on hand-barrows. They are also hawked about the streets by women, who carry a quantity of the boiled creatures in baskets on their heads. They are sold by the gallon, quart or smaller measure, at various prices, according to the quality and the season of the year. The price is usually in the neighborhood of four shillings a gallon, but the costermongers and those who hawk them through the streets sell a little measure full for a penny or twopence. Only the finest varieties are "potted." The principal place where they are potted is Pegwell Bay, to which allusion has just been made. The shrimps put up at this place have achieved a great reputation, and sell at a premium, being thought much more delicious than those done up in other localities. They are boiled, the shells removed, and then pressed in earthen jars, the surface being covered with melted butter to keep it air-tight and prevent it spoiling and becoming moldy. They are also used in sauces for fish, salads and other dishes. Shrimps are consumed annually by the millions at the tea-table, and in the tea-gardens of London. Thousands of gallons are sent to the markets, and as many as a dozen fishing-smacks arrive each day at Billingsgate. In 1848 it was estimated that 72,000 gallons were consumed in London during the year. The quantity steadily increased, and in 1862 nearly 150,000 gallons were eaten. At the present time it is estimated that at least 300,000 gallons are yearly consumed. This large amount does not include the quantities sent to other cities and distributed throughout the Kingdom.

They are very common in Ireland, but are not so popular as in England, yet large quantities are caught and eaten by their admirers. On the French coast there are several places where they are caught in abundance; Havre is probably the best known, as it furnishes the chief supply for the Paris markets. The name *crevette* is applied to both shrimps and prawns in France, and although Frenchmen regard them as a delicacy, they prefer snails. Several species are found on the coasts of the Mediterrean Sea, where they are salted and eaten during Lent by the Greeks and the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the sea.

New-Yorkers are not particularly fond of boiled shrimps, but now and then a stand is seen in the streets of this City, filled with the edible creatures, and several venders of them do a very good business, particularly near the water, where the sailors are apt to pass. Live shrimps, on the other hand, are kept for sale at all the large markets, as they are in great demand during the fishing season for bait, and when properly placed on the hook serve as a tempting morsel for various kinds of fish. They are caught in great numbers off the flat lands of Long Island, at Canarsie and other neighboring localities. They are kept in oblong boxes about five feet long and two feet wide, with narrow interstices to allow the water to enter freely, but not large enough for the shrimps to escape. These boxes are brought to market daily with a fresh supply of the creatures, and require but very little attention. The vicinity of Catharine Market on a Sunday morning is a great resort of fishermen, where they go to purchase various kinds of fish bait. Shrimps, sand-worms, soft-shell crabs, clams and lobsters are sold in large quantities, and of a busy day hundreds of customers surround the temporary street stands where they are displayed, eager to pick out the choicest and best-appearing creatures.

Of the quantities sold and consumed no idea can be had, and it is difficult to make an estimate with any accuracy of the amount realized by their sale. The large varieties seen in the windows of Broadway fruiterers are not shrimps, but prawns, brought from New-Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern cities near the Gulf of Mexico, on the shores of which they are very numerous and easily caught.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A letter of inquiry has been received in reference to the case of a young man who was duly elected and sworn in as a member of A Company of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., and then afterward informed that he must withdraw on account of his having been discovered to be of the Jewish persuasion. It has been understood that the Governor had the matter brought to his notice, and had ordered an investigation; but what has resulted therefrom has not yet been ascertained. The correspondent is very anxious to know if the investigation has been held, as, he says, "it is nearly five weeks since the matter was given in charge of the regimental Colonel." He is also afraid that the "matter will be gradually dropped, or the investigation finished just about the time when the present Governor will vacate his seat," and considers that, as the question affects the interests of all citizens, it should be thoroughly investigated.

It is announced that the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., will not practice with the rifle this Winter, as indoor drill, but will wait until Spring, when the members will have the opportunity of using the range.

Lieut. Montgomery, Company A, Ninth Regiment, N. G., was unanimously nominated, on Friday evening last, as Captain of Company E. This latter Company has been, and still is, a good organization, but heretofore has been unfortunate in the selection of its officers. The election takes place to-morrow evening.

R. A. Atkin was elected First Sergeant and T. H. Halligan Second Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. G., on Friday evening last, and Lieut. John Wood, of Company F, has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Company.

Charles Reham, formerly bandmaster of Governor's Island for ten years, and subsequently bandmaster of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., has received the appointment of bandmaster at the Military Academy of West Point.

The Military Examining Board, which convened at the State Arsenal in this City on the 23d day of October, made the following recommendations to the Commander-in-chief, and the same have been approved and confirmed: "That the commissions of the following-named officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-chief in not appearing for examination, viz.: Major James L. Stevens, Engineer Twenty-first Brigade; First Lieut. Lawrence Robinson, Forty-eighth Regiment; Second Lieut. Michael T. Bough, Forty-eighth Regiment. That the commission of Second Lieut. Robert J. Gilmer, Twenty-first Regiment, be vacated, he being, in the opinion of the Board, unqualified for the office. In the case of Capt. Martin McDonnell, H Company, Sixty-ninth Regiment, sent before the Board at the instance of the regimental commander for using language disrespectful to his superior officers, and for endeavoring to create trouble and dissension in the regiment, the Board report that, while Capt. McDonnell may have been indiscreet in speaking of his superior officers when in citizen's dress, his offense does not seem to warrant the Board in recommending any action by the Commander-in-chief, and they believe that the proceedings already had will prove a sufficient corrective for the evils charged. Commanding officers will, as soon as practicable, order elections to fill the vacancies hereby created."

At the drum corps drill of the Ninth Regiment, N. G., at the armory, on Tuesday evening last, there were twenty-eight members present. This corps is under the direction of Drum-Major George W. Hill, formerly band drummer of the United States Army on Governor's Island, and among its members are James Condon, Drum Instructor, and F. Creamer, Assistant Drum Sergeant of the Governor's Island Band. This drum corps will have their annual ball at the Ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, on Jan. 27. Drum-Sergeant W. H. Weed, Jr., being the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Prof. F. Wannemacher, leader of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G., Band, was, on Wednesday evening last, made the recipient of a handsome jewel from the members of the Manhattan Commandery, of this City.

Among the recent promotions, it is a pleasure to announce that the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., has furnished two valuable additions to the National Guard. Private Geo. Green has accepted a commission on the staff of the General commanding the Second Brigade, with the rank of Captain, and private Eugene S. Judd has been elected Captain of Company H, the largest company in the First Regiment, N. G. While congratulating the Fifth Company on the honor conferred on it in thus selecting from its ranks, the serious inroads made in the Company by such promotions naturally excite sympathy; for this Company has lost more members in this manner than perhaps any other in the National Guard.

The Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., give their tenth annual promenade concert to-morrow evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and, from the sale of tickets, it is expected to be a splendid success, even greater than those which have preceded it.

The ninth annual invitation ball of Company K., Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., will take place to-morrow evening at their armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was held recently in Washington, at the office of the Surgeon-General. Present, President Grant, Gen. Butler, Gen. T. H. Martindale, of New-York; Gov. Fred. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio; Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, of Illinois, and Gen. E. R. Wolcott, of Wisconsin. The reports from the different asylums showed that the four regular Homes had a larger number of inmates than ever before. There is now nearly 4,000 disabled men being provided for at Augusta, Me., Hampton, Va., Dayton, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis. Of this number the asylum at Dayton is caring for 1,700 disabled men, and is the largest institution of the kind extant. In addition to supplying the men with shelter and clothing, they are also provided with libraries, reading-rooms, amusement-halls, schools, work-shops, the men being prepared in the latter to go out and earn their own living as school-teachers, book-keepers, telegraph-operators, mechanics, &c., and being paid while in the asylums for any useful labor performed. In consequence of the number of applications for admission to the Homes the Board found it necessary to erect additional buildings to accommodate them, and that men who had served faithfully in their country's service and become disabled should have a home for the remainder of their days.

A battalion drill of the Seventy-ninth Regiment is ordered for Wednesday next, at the State Arsenal. The old war veterans of the regiment, including Brevet Gen. David Morrison, Col. John More, Major A. D. Baird, Capt. Frank Judge, and other distinguished officers and veterans who served in the regiment during the rebellion, will be present on that evening, on which occasion they will present to the regiment the flag known as the "white flag," which is appreciated by every veteran and member of the command.

A committee, consisting of one officer from each organization of the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, has recently recommended the adoption of the bill prepared by Brig.-Gen. John W. Hoffman, as a new law for the National Guard, and in case the measure cannot pass the Legislature, a supplement to the act of May 24, 1864, embodying the desired changes, was submitted. The officers of the division have also approved of the bills, and have appointed a committee to secure their passage through the Legislature. The first bill proposes to dispense with the militia enrollment and to rely upon the annual list of taxables for estimating the number of men in the State fit for field duty; it proposes to dispense with military taxes and to restrict courts-martial in their jurisdiction to the members of the National Guard, and to reduce the penalties to be undergone by offenders; it also proposes to pay only those members who do their duty faithfully, and to graduate the compensation according to the service actually performed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union....	78⅝	200	Erie Railroad....	53
200	do....c.	78½	100	do....s3.	52⅞
700	do....	78⅜	300	do....	52⅞
700	do....	78½	200	Lake Shore R....	94⅛
300	do....s3.	78⅝	400	do....	94
2000	do....b3.	78½	1000	do....	93⅞
300	do....	78½	400	do....c.	94
200	do....	78⅜	500	do....	94
200	North-western....	87⅛	500	do....s3.	93⅞
100	do....c.	87⅛	400	C., C. & I. C....s3.	35
5800	Pacific Mail....	73	100	do....c.	34⅞
700	do....	72⅞	200	do....s3.	34⅞
600	do....	73	200	Rock Island R....	109⅞
400	do....	72⅞	1100	do....	109⅞
300	do....	72¾	100	do....c.	109⅞
100	do....	72⅞	100	do....	109⅞
200	do....	72¾	500	do....	109⅞
200	do....	72⅞	200	do....	109⅞
100	do....c.	72¾	400	do....	109⅞
500	do....	72¾	200	do....b3.	109⅞
500	do....	72⅞	200	do....c.	109¾
300	do....	72⅞	1000	do....	109½
200	do....c.	72½	50	do....	109¾
400	do....s3.	72¾	100	Bos., H. & E....s3.	8⅝
100	do....	72⅝	200	do....	8⅝
100	do....	72⅝	200	do....c.	8⅝
100	do....	72½	100	do....	8½
200	do....c.	72¾	200	do....	8⅝
300	do....	72¼	800	do....b3.	8⅝
300	do....	72⅛	600	do....	8⅝
200	do....c.	72	100	do....c.	8⅝
400	do....	72	100	Tol. & Wab....c.	71
200	do....s3.	72	100	do....	71
100	do....s3.	72⅛	230	St. Paul R....s3.	54¼
200	Ohio & Miss. R....	46⅞	300	do....	54¼
100	do....	47	100	Han. & St. Jo....	48
100	do....	46⅞	100	do....	47¾
100	do....b3.	46⅞	100	do....	47⅞
200	Han. & St. J. Pf..	68⅛	200	do....	47⅞
100	do....s3.	68	200	do....	47⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..113⅞ | $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	Va. 6s, Cons....	58⅝	100	Pacific Mail.b.c.c.	72⅞
15,000	do....	59	100	do....	72⅝
5,000	do bet. call..	59	900	do....	72
15,000	do....	59⅛	300	do....s3.	71⅞
5,000	N. C. 6s, old....	25	200	do....	72
10,000	Va. 6s, Def....	15⅛	600	do....	71⅞
1,000	S. C. 6s, new.		200	do....s3.	71⅞
	April & Oct....	25¾	1300	do....	71⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s....	94⅝	200	do....b3.	71⅞
4,000	Erie 4th....	92¾	1300	do....	71⅞
1,000	Hud. R., 2d S.F.	105	200	do....c.	71⅞
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8s...	115	300	do....	71⅞
7,000	Un. Pac. 1st....	89⅝	100	do....c.	71⅞
5,000	U. P. 7s, Ld. Gt.	78⅜	400	do....	71⅞
10,000	C. & N., Con....	90	200	do....c.	71⅞
5,000	Tol. & Wab., 1st		100	do....c.	71⅞
	St. Louis Div.	91	100	do....	71⅞
1,000	Tol & Wab., E..	82¾	900	do....	72
3,000	N. J. C. 1st, n...	103	300	do....c.	72
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104½	100	do....	72⅛
8,000	M.&St.P., I.Div.	89½	100	do....c.	72⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88	300	do....	72½
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d..	73½	800	do....	72⅜
9,000	B., C.R.&M. 1st.	88	100	do....	72⅛
2,000	C. Pac. Gold Bs.	102	200	do....c.	72
3,000	Tol.P.&W., 2d..	80	200	do....	71⅞
11,000	Mil. & St.P., 1st.	94	1000	do....	72
25	Continental Bank.	89	100	do....c.	72
20	B'k Commerce.s3.	116	1800	do....	72⅛
100	Canton.100 b.c.s10.	101⅝	100	do....c.	72⅛
100	Del. & H. C..b.c...	118	1100	do....b3.	72⅛
100	do....	118⅝	400	do....	72⅛
100	Mari. L. & M.b.c.	15	400	do....	72⅜
200	Quick. M. Co..b.c.	44⅞	1600	do....	72
100	do....c.	44⅞	100	do....c.	72⅛
200	do....	45	100	do....c.	72⅜
800	Con. Coal....b.c.	47	800	do....	72⅛
100	Western Tel..b.c..	78⅝	10	L. S. & M. S....s3.	94
100	do....b3.	78½	200	do....b.c. s3.	93⅞
300	do....c.	78¼	300	do....	94
1400	do....	78¼	100	do....b3.	94
100	do....s3.	78½	100	do....	94⅛
900	do....	78⅜	100	Panama...b.c. b.3.	130
100	do....b3.	78⅝	100	Un. Pacific....b.c.	37⅝
100	do....c.	78⅜	100	do....s3.	37⅝
300	do....	78⅝	600	do....	37⅝
400	do....	78½	100	do....b3.	37½
100	do....c.	78⅜	300	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	109⅞
100	do....	78⅝	100	do....s3.	109½
100	do....	78⅜	100	do....c.	109⅞
500	do....	78⅝	200	do....	109⅞
100	do....s3.	78½	100	do....	109¾
100	do....c.	78½	50	do....	109⅞
100	do....	78⅝	400	do....b3.	110
600	do....	78⅜	300	do....	110
100	do....	78⅝	100	do....	110⅛
500	do....	78⅜	100	do....c.	110⅛
100	do....b3.	78⅜	100	do....b3.	110⅛
100	Atlantic Mail.b.c.	12¾	500	do....	110⅛
100	Am. Un. Ex....	67	600	do....	110⅛
5	do....	67½	300	do....c.	110⅛
200	Harlem....b.c.	118	2200	do....	110⅛
100	N.J. Southern.b.c.	26	100	do....c.	110⅛
200	H. & St. Jo....	47½	50	New-Jersey C.b.c.	102
200	do..bet. call.	47½	200	Mil. & St. Paul....	54⅛
400	do....	47⅜	20	do..bet. call.	55⅛
100	do....c.	47⅜	100	M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. c.	77⅛
200	H.&St.Jo.Pf.b.c.c.	67½	100	do....	77⅛
300	do....	67½	77	C., C. C. & I....	91
100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅜	200	do..bet. call.	91
600	do....b3.	47	400	Del., Lack. & W..	91⅛
10	Ohio & Miss Pf....	74½	20	Cleve.&Pitts.G'd..	88
200	C., C. & I. C....	34⅞	200	Boston, H. & E....	8⅝
25	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b.3.	96	200	do....	8⅝
100	do....	96½	200	do....b.c. c.	8⅝
100	do....	96½	600	do....	8⅝
10	do....s3.	96⅜	400	do....s3.	8⅝
100	Erie....b.c.	51½	400	do....	8⅝
300	do....	53	100	do....c.	8⅝
10	Michigan Central.	116⅛	200	do....b10.	8⅝
100	do....	116	100	do....	8⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n....	81	100	Union Pacific..b3.	37⅞
10,000	S. C. 6s, Jan. &		200	do....	37⅞
	July....	24⅞	100	North-western Pf.	90⅜
200	N.Y.C. & Hudson.	96⅞	25	do....x d.	87
100	Erie Railway....	53	600	Ohio & Miss....	47
200	Lake Shore....	94⅛	100	do....	46⅞
1400	Quicksilver....	45	200	do....	46⅞
300	Pacific Mail....	72⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo....c.	47⅞
100	do....c.	72⅛	100	do....	47⅞
600	do....c.	72⅝	1500	Rock Island....	110⅛
800	do....	72¾	200	do....	110⅛
100	do....	72⅞	200	do....b3.	110⅛
100	do....b3.	73	600	do....	110⅛
300	do....	73	300	do....	110⅛
200	do....	72¾	200	do....	110⅛
200	do....	72⅞	300	do....	110⅛
300	do....	72⅝	100	do....s3.	110
400	do....	72⅛	300	do....	110
100	do....c.	72⅛	200	Tol. & Wabash....	71⅛
500	do....	72⅜	100	do....	71⅛
200	do....	72⅜	300	do....	71⅛
1200	do....	72⅜	500	Bos., H. & Erie...	8⅝
800	do....	72½	400	do....b3.	8⅝
200	do....	72⅜	900	Western Union...	78⅞
100	do....c.	72⅜	300	do....	79
100	do....	72⅛	300	do....	79⅛
400	do....	72⅛	400	do....b3.	79⅛
800	do....	72	500	do....	79⅛
100	do....c.	72	200	do....	79⅛
300	St. Paul....	54⅝	1500	do....	79
100	North-western....	87			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

$5000 U. S. 10-40 reg...109⅝ | 1000 U. S. 10-40 C....109⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100000	B., H. & E. 1st.	43⅛	100	Erie Railroad..b3.	53
400	West. U. Tel..b.c.	78⅞	200	do....b.c.	53
700	do....	79	1000	do....	52⅞
100	do....b3.	79⅛	150	M. Cen. R.R..b.c.	115⅛
100	do....	79⅛	100	U.Pacific R. R.b.c.	37⅛
500	do....	79⅛	100	do....b3.	37½
50	Pacific Mail S.S.Co.	73	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	90⅜
600	do....b.c.	72⅝	200	do....b.c.	90⅜
1800	do....	72⅛	400	Chic. & R. I. R.R.	110
400	do....	72⅛	400	do....b.c.	109⅞
200	do....	72	100	do....b3.	110
100	do....b3.	72	200	do....	110
200	do....	71⅞	100	do....	110⅛
1600	do....	71⅞	100	do....	110⅛
300	do....b3.	71⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.b3.	71⅛
200	do....	71⅞	400	do....	71⅛
100	Quick. Min....b.c.	44⅞	50	Del., Lack. & W....	91⅝
100	do....	45	400	do....	91⅝
100	At. M. S.S. Co.b.c.	12⅞	100	M.&C.1stPf.b.c.s3.	28⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200	Atlantic Mail....	12⅞	700	Western Union...	79⅛
500	N. Y. C. & Hud....	96⅛	400	do....	79⅛
100	do....b10.	96⅛	300	do....b3.	79⅛
200	do....	96⅛	200	do....	79⅛
500	do....b3.	96⅛	100	do....s3.	79⅛
200	do....	96⅛	300	do....b3.	79⅛
200	do....b3.	96⅜	1800	do....	79⅛
1800	Pacific Mail....	72	300	do....b5.	79⅛
1500	do....	72⅛	50	do....	79
500	do....	72	300	do....b3.	79⅛
200	do....	71⅞	100	do....	79⅛
800	do....	71⅞	1000	do....b10.	79⅛
300	do....	71⅞	200	do....s3.	79⅛
1000	do....	71⅞	100	North-west.ex div.	83⅛
300	do....	71⅞	100	N. W. Pref.ex div.	87⅛
400	do....b3.	71⅞	300	Rock Island....	110⅛
400	do....b3.	71⅞	1300	do....	110⅛
1100	do....	71⅞	500	do....	110⅛
100	do....	71⅞	200	St. Paul....	54⅛
1800	do....	71⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	71⅛
300	do....	72	100	do....	71⅛
200	do....	72⅛	400	do....	71⅛
1600	do....	72	100	Ohio & Miss....	46⅞
200	do....b3.	72	200	do....b3.	47
200	do....	72⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....	35⅛
1900	do....	72⅛	100	do....b10.	35⅛
500	do....	72	200	Marietta 1st.Pf.b3.	29
1000	do....	71⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo....	47⅞
900	do....	71⅞	100	do....b15.	48
1200	do....	71⅞	300	do....	47⅞
100	do....b60.	72⅞	200	do....b3.	48
3500	do....	71⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3.	70
1000	Canton....s10.	102	100	do....	70⅛
200	New Central Coal.	47	200	do....	70⅜
200	Erie Railway....	53	100	do....	71
100	Lake Shore....	94⅛	100	do....	70⅛
100	Un. Pacific...b30.	37⅞	100	do....	70⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Bank return, in point of lawful Money strength (Gold and Greenbacks) is almost the same as the preceding report. The Deposits are $2,108,000 less than last Monday, while the Gold Notes average is down $1,489,000 less, and the Greenback average has increased $815,000. The Loans are slightly down, $768,000.

The Money market today ruled among the Stock Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. and a bonus of a thirty-second of 1 ₱ cent., and in other instances at 7 ₱ cent. Gold interest. The demand continued pretty sharp, as the inclination is strong among the *Bull* speculators in the Railroad Stocks to carry their purchases over the New Year.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation today was feverish through the forenoon, and especially active on Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, and Rock Island Stock. The Telegraph Stock, later in the day, moved upward, and at the same time Rock Island recovered 1 ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of the morning. The fight on Pacific Mail was quite stubborn, the sales opening at 73, running down to 71⅞, again up to 73, and finally settling at about the last quotation of Friday night. The New-York and Western Roads, other than Rock Island, were but moderately active, the prices of Friday being generally supported. The Public Funds closed firm. The sales of Gold steady at 112⅞@112⅞ ₱ cent., and Exchange firm at 109 @109¼ ₱ cent. for 60 days, London.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s....	111½	111½
U.S.5-20s, May and November.	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July.	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold....	112⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days....	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island....	110	110⅛
North-west Common....	87⅛	87
Pacific Mail....	72⅞	71⅞
St. Paul Preferred....	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common....	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi....	47	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph....	78⅝	79⅜
Erie....	53	52⅞
Union Pacific....	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore....	94⅛	94⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central..	35	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash....	71⅛	71⅛
North-west Preferred....	90⅜	90⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph....	48⅛	48

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old....	95	
City 6s, New....	99¾	99⅞
Camden and Amboy....	124	124½
Pennsylvania Central....	56¼	56⅜
Reading....	117	117⅛
Lehigh Valley....	59⅜	59½
Catawissa Preferred....	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie....	26¼	26¾
Northern Central....	37⅝	38
Lehigh Navigation....	37	37½
Lehigh Gold Loan....	94	95

The export clearances, hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—17 bbls. Tallow, 25 cases Flavine, 20 bbls. Lamp Black, 1,320 bales Cotton, 749 bbls. Apples, 1,907 boxes Cheese 2,121 boxes Bacon, 2 bbls. Flour, 20 tcs. Hocks, 5 tcs. Bladders, 50 tcs. Beef, 10 bbls. Tongues, 539 bags Oil-Cake, 242 bbls. Pork, 7 tcs. Pork, 146 bales Braids, 84 hhds. Tallow, 14,307 bushels Wheat, 290 tcs. Lard, 8 cases Lamps, 59 boxes Hams.

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—920 bales Cotton, 690 bbls. Apples, 1,920 boxes Cheese, 890 boxes Bacon, 125 pkgs. Butter, 400 pkgs. Oysters, 37 cases Forks, 800 sacks Oil-cake, 1 case Sewing-machines.

By the bark Lile, for London—2,218 bags Oil-cake, 2,520 Staves.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—143 boxes Clocks, 2,450 bbls. Flour, 1,315 boxes Bacon, 730 tcs. Lard, 1,573 bbls. Apples, 18 cks. Sperm-oil, 79 cases Cabinet-ware, 263 cases Machinery, 100 hhds. Tallow, 233 tcs. Beef, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 148 bales Cotton, 320 bbls. Pork, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 2,400 staves, 70 bbls. Hocks, 100 bbls. C. S. Oil, 50 boxes Flavine, 12 casks Empty Bottles, 121 bags Clover-seed, 133 cases Loosters, 40 boxes Cheese, 5 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Eidsvold, for Queenstown and orders—21,548 bushels Corn.

By the brig Francisco, for Cork and orders—22,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark James Muir, for Cork and orders—3,150 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Frank, for Cork and orders—19,209 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Washington, for Havre—8 cases Sewing-machines, 5 pkgs. Meats, 10 bbls. Pork, 308 tcs. Lard, 63 bales Cotton, 67 bbls. Whalebone, 1,410 boxes Bacon, 51 bbls. Potash, 51 bbls. Jeweler's Ashes, 52 cases Canned Goods, 6 logs Maple, 7 bales Hides, 6 cases Machinery.

By the bark W. J. Whiting, for Hamburg—3,911 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 14,400 Staves.

By the steamer America, for Bremen—533 cases Tobacco, 30 bbls. Apples, 300 tcs. Lard, 261 bales Tobacco, 235 boxes Bacon, 14 cases Bromide Potassium, 26 bbls. Flour, 798 bales Cotton, 100 firkins Lard, 5 pkgs. Beef, 800 boxes Starch, 13 cases Hardware, 5 kegs Potash salt, 238 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 231 bags Ore, 146 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 89 rolls Leather, 62 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark Abby Bacon, for Malaga—93,840 Staves.

By the brig Marianna II., for Lisbon—300 cases Refined Petroleum, 140 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Ringleader, for Trieste—1,723 bbls. Resin.

And from Philadelphia, for Marseilles, by the bark Ragnhild, 153,754 gallons Crude Petroleum....By the bark Maria Adelaide, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, 22,094 48-56 bushels Corn.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,189,573; amount marketed, $1,275,690. The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the value of $5,136,138.

The Consolidation Coal Company's dividend of 4 ₱ cent. is payable on and after Jan. 20.

The exports of lumber to the United States from Ottawa, during the past season, were 156,309,000 feet, against 139,217,000 feet in 1871. The shipments from Ottawa of sawn lumber, to Montreal and Quebec, were about the same as in 1871, viz., 30,000,000 feet.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞@91⅞ for money and 91⅞ for the account. American Securities—Nothing doing and prices nominal. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 42⅞.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 42⅞.

1½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 14—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

1½ P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.; Refined Petroleum, 19⅛d.@20d. ₱ gallon.

Stealing Mail Bags—The Property Traced.

Some two months ago, the Post-office officials in this City discovered that a great number of the United States mail-bags, used for printed matter, had disappeared. The fact was reported at the United States Marshal's office and to a special agent of the Post-office, who, together with Deputy Marshals Purvis and Crowley, began an investigation. After a search, it was found that Henry Kraus, doing business in Fulton-street, near Cliff, was selling some of the bags. He was interrogated, and it was learned that he was acting as the agent of a firm of dealers in woolen goods, on Lispenard-street, and that he was innocent of the fact that the bags had been stolen from the Government. The officers visited the establishment of the firm in question—Messrs. Kaarders, Cohen & Co., at No. 21 Lispenard-street—and, expressing a desire to buy some of the canvass bags, the dealers expressed a willingness to part with them at the rate of twelve cents per pound. At this stage, in the information thus far gained, warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Shields for the arrest of the firm, which appears to be composed of Moritz Somers, and Messrs. Kaarders, Cohen and Klopsky. Somers and Cohen were yesterday arrested, and a truck-load of the stolen property was found upon their premises. They protested their innocence, and asserted that they had innocently bought the bags from Walter H. Elliott, of No. 149 West Broadway, who was also arrested in possession of the bags, but denying that he had sold any to Kaarders & Co. The three prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Shields late yesterday afternoon, and held in $500 bail each. The other two alleged to be implicated have not yet been arrested.

The mail-bags are all marked "United States Mail" in large letters, and have the name of L. H. Knapp, Superintendent of Mails, stamped upon them, and are readily distinguished from ordinary canvas bags. It is thought that they have been stolen by the Post-office porters, who accompany the mail-wagons from the newspaper offices to the railroad depots, steamer wharves, &c. The bags are there emptied, it is said, and in bringing back the empty bags, the thieves opportunities occurred.

The penalty to which the prisoners are liable, under the law of 1872, which is very stringent, is imprisonment for one year and a fine of $300.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Alteration of Mississippi State Warrants—Passing a Fraudulent Check on the Seventh Ward National Bank—Arrest of the Criminals.

Among the prisoners arraigned at the Tombs yesterday were three forgers. The principal case—that of Wm. Dunham—involved a plot on the part of the prisoner to defraud the State of Mississippi of some $80,000 by means of buying warrants drawn by the State Auditor for small amounts and altering the figures so as to represent large sums. Dunham had accumulated a number of warrants, each of which he cleverly altered, until the figures on the entire number represented over $80,000. It is surmised that he sold several thousand dollars' worth of the checks, as when captured he had only $40,000 worth in his possession, and refused to give any satisfactory account of the disposal of the remainder, as, by his own confession, he had at one time possessed over $80,000 worth. Some days since he offered for sale to Levi & Burke, of No. 20 Broad-street, a warrant for $500, drawn to the order of one Martin by the State Auditor of Mississippi, for compensation for work on the State Capitol. The Broad-street firm suspected fraud, and telegraphed to the State Auditor, who replied that the warrant had been raised from $5 to $500. Sergt. Quinn, of the Tombs Court, arrested Dunham, who was taken before Justice Dowling, yesterday, and committed to await the arrival of the Mississippi State officials, who are on their way to New-York. Dunham is an elderly man, and claims to have resided at No. 52 Bleecker-street. He declined to say anything in relation to the charge.

Another case at the same Court was that of Anton Auer, a native of Hungary, who was charged with forging the name of John Harper, Jr., of Harper & Laeffy, shippers, No. 59 South-street, to two checks on the Seventh Ward National Bank for $415 and $385 respectively. On Friday, Auer presented a check at the bank for $415, drawn to the order of William Huggins, and signed "John Harper, Jr." The check was cashed, and yesterday Auer presented another check for $385, drawn to the same order, and with the same signature. The cashier's suspicions were aroused, and he placed Auer in the hands of an officer, to await the arrival of Mr. Harper, who was sent for, and immediately pronounced both checks forgeries. On examination of the check-book it was found that the last page had been torn out. Auer waived an examination and was locked up for trial in default of $10,000 bail.

Patrick O'Neil was also brought up on a charge of forging the indorsement of William Sheriden to a note given by him to A. J. Smith, to secure the payment of $1,000 for the stock and fixtures of the liquor-store No. 48 Roosevelt-street. In defense O'Neil declared that he was authorized to act as Sheriden's attorney, and signed in that capacity, but this Sheriden denied, and O'Neil was committed in $1,000 bail.

An Interesting Story of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Fire—Experiences of Hon. Otis Norcross.

An interesting experience of guests at the Fifth-avenue Hotel is given in a letter from Hon. Otis Norcross, under date of which (Dec. 12) he says:

"I was present at the fire in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. My rooms were Nos. 73 and 74, one flight above the dining room story. My sleeping-room (No. 73) was one room west of the landing of the stairway leading up from the Twenty-third-street entrance. The fire first made its appearance just opposite my door, in a closet which was used by the chamber-girls as a repository of brooms, pails, &c., in daily use. Similar closets are upon each story of the house, and through these closets from the laundry in the basement was a small elevator for sending the linen, &c., up and down, also a small staircase leading from the laundry to the sleeping apartments of the domestics on the upper story. You will easily perceive that the necessary openings served to convey the flames directly to the sleeping apartments of the unfortunate women.

My wife and myself were intending to leave on the 8 o'clock train; left some friends in the parlor about 11 o'clock, and after packing our trunks, were just upon the point of retiring, when we heard a single voice in the entry give the alarm; immediately several voices were heard. As the flames were visible through the ventilator over my chamber door, the closet where it originated being directly opposite, we deemed it prudent to get to a place of safety before we were fully dressed. I state this to show that I was early in the entry, and when I passed the men at work, the flame was coming out on every side of this closet door, which was closed, (perhaps usually kept locked by the chamber-maids.) Before I left my room, I distinctly heard some one of the men present call for aid in regard to the hose, and in a remarkably short time the hose was delivering the water with great profusion. I think it was unfortunate that no means were at hand to burst open this door at once after the water was ready. Yet this was accomplished in a very few minutes. Moments are precious at such a time. The alarm was given through the house instantly, and there was great excitement among the occupants of the rooms, the majority having retired for the night. Yet I did not hear or see anything unusual for such an occasion. Certainly there was no panic, in the strict meaning of the word; everyone was busy gathering their clothing, valuables, and preparing trunks for removal. Mr. Griswold was in his room, upon the story over my room, and was at the earliest notice on the spot, giving directions and doing his utmost to stay the flames. He was soon joined by Mr. Darling, who was sent for, and together they did all that men could do in that direction. The clerks, head servants and other persons connected with the house, most of whom I know, were very active, giving every possible aid in taking care of the guests, particularly those who were sick; Mr. Griswold sending directions by his men from his position near the fire, in particular for those most needing aid. It was early apparent that the fire would be confined to the upper stories of the building, and that the damage would be largely from water. The fire was obstinate, from the fact that it got among the roof timbers, where it was difficult of access.

My own opinion is, that the fire originated below the story where my room was situated, possibly in the laundry, followed up the elevator, or stairway, without setting fire in the closets below, and first found opportunity to expand at the closet opposite my door. This must have been exceedingly rapid, for, as the ventilators were open over both of my doors, we must have detected any smoke. Doubtless the fire and smoke continued up the stairway, as through a chimney flue, ending at the chambers or entries leading to the chambers of the unfortunate women, who were stupefied by its effects and smothered before they could escape.

We were accommodated, with several gentlemen and ladies, in one of the parlors, and I was about the house many times during the night. I was pleased to notice the quietness and efficiency of the police. I met, soon after the fire was under way, a Captain with a large squad of men in one of the upper stories, and he was detailing them rapidly at each important point. The proper steps were taken to prevent useless and improper persons entering the house. The largest portion of the square in front of the house was kept clear for the use of the Fire Department. The Fire Brigade, as we call it, also did most effective service in covering the furniture in the rooms exposed to damage from water. Upon the whole, I saw nothing to censure in the management of affairs upon the commencement of the fire, or during its progress. Necessarily, there was apparently great confusion, as there always is upon such occasions, and in a hotel each one has his own particular interests to look after, and often this is done regardless of the rights of neighbors.

That the alarm was given as soon as fire was discovered, and loudly given in all portions of the house exposed, I am certain from my own experience. The progress of the fire was so rapid from the peculiar construction of the closets and ventilators, that undoubtedly it reached the upper stories almost as soon as it was discovered opposite my door and came suddenly upon the domestics' quarters, causing the most distressing results.

In a conversation with one of the proprietors immediately after the fire was out, he said, in answer to a remark about the loss of life: 'Better that the whole building burned down than that should have happened.'

As I have read in the newspapers many conflicting statements, and many, so far as my experience goes, contrary to the facts, I thought I would write you this hurried note, giving my opinion for just what it is worth and no more."

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and forty-seven arrests were made by the Police last week.

There were reported, last week, 507 deaths, 453 births, and 179 marriages. The deaths were the same in number as the preceding week, the births increased 8, and the marriages 18. There were 19 cases of small-pox and 11 deaths from that disease last week.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 33 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $207,010; insurance, $1,614,450. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 9; defective flues, 7; foul chimney, 1; gas-light set fire to window-curtain, 1; hot coals from grate, 1; kerosene lamps, 3; over-heated stoves, furnaces, and flues, 6; spontaneous combustion, 5; sparks from chimney, 1; stove-pipe over-heated, 1; not yet ascertained, 3.

A Cartridge Fails, and Prevents Another Murder.

Yesterday morning, Francis J. Markham, a tea-dealer, of No. 47 Jay-street, went into the bar-room of the Magnolia Hotel, No. 204 Chambers-street. After drinking several times, Markham got into an altercation with the proprietor, James Tighe, who was then behind the bar. The latter, with the assistance of the bar-keeper, put him out of the saloon, and no sooner was the sidewalk reached than Markham drew a loaded revolver, and, aiming it at Tighe's head, pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but the powder, fortunately, failed to ignite. The muzzle was not a yard from the mark at which it was leveled with deadly aim. Markham was arrested and locked up for trial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 15, 1872.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue, and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

In another column will be found some facts with reference to a fraudulent system of personation which has prevailed for some time among men on the pay-roll of the Department of Public Works. The narrative reads far too much like a leaf from the record of TWEED's administration to be at all creditable to the management of the most powerful of our local departments. It is tolerably clear that, though Reform has had some substantial fruits in that quarter, it has lacked the thoroughness required to reorganize the utterly corrupt system which TWEED left behind. People who find it difficult to understand why Mr. VAN NORT should allow FOSTER DEWEY, the Private Secretary of TWEED, to enjoy the emoluments of a Deputy Collector of Assessments, will be equally at a loss to justify his retention of a man like JOHN NOE, one of the creatures of TWEED, in a position of responsibility and trust. The facts adverted to may be susceptible of an explanation less unfavorable to the Department than at present appears. Meanwhile, they are not calculated to reassure those who have honestly believed in a reformed administration of Public Works.

Judging its present promises by its past performances, we are not disposed to be very sanguine as to what may now be expected of the Industrial Exhibition Company. It is true that, after a protracted slumber, it has recovered sufficient life to sit down to dinner and see its way to a rather handsome land speculation, but whether it is to confer any benefit upon either its stockholders or the public seems to be still a problem of the future. There is no doubt that if the spirit which animated the gentlemen attending the late banquet were general, the stock of the Company would be so fully taken up that the land on which a partial payment has been made would be wholly paid for, and a building erected on it which would be a credit to the City and an encouragement to our national industries. There are abundant reasons why the City should encourage such an enterprise as the Company has in hand, and we hope that it will succeed in its effort to provide us with a perpetual exhibition of the industrial arts.

Reason seems to have returned to the warring factions in Alabama, and both parties to the legislative quarrel having accepted the compromise suggested by Attorney-General WILLIAMS, there is a fair prospect that the dispute which has threatened the peace of the State will reach an amicable settlement. The only point involved in this agitation worthy of attention, is whether certain persons have been lawfully elected members of the Legislature, and the conclusion which has been reached to investigate this fully and fairly is a triumph of consideration affecting the general welfare over those drawn from merely personal interests, such as cannot fail to receive public commendation.

An idea of the perils attending navigation upon our great lakes can be gained from the fact that during the present year there have been 863 disasters of a serious character to vessels sailing upon them, and of this number 209 were of vessels driven ashore, 80 becoming total wrecks. Nearly all of these catastrophes have occurred since August, as up to that time the weather was unusually propitious, and, bad as is the record of the year, it is better than that of either of the four previous seasons. It is evident from these figures that there is more than an abundance of foul weather or poor seamanship upon the lakes.

Happily for themselves the Warmoth militiamen finally concluded not to take the responsibility of inaugurating civil war, and yesterday abandoned their threatening attitude with the result of restoring quiet to the City of New-Orleans. The factionists, however, have not given up the contest entirely, but despite the warning from Washington that their visit would be of no avail, the Committee of One Hundred have determined to lay their case before President GRANT.

The Local Government and the Newspapers.

When the Ring was at the height of its power, TWEED and HALL used to boast that they carried the New-York Press in their pockets, and that the attacks of the TIMES would inevitably prove impotent against the support of a score of devoted daily and weekly newspaper apologists. The Ring and its admiring circle of journalistic pensioners in due time found out their mistake. But the public had to pay, meanwhile, very dearly for the gags with which TWEED and his fellow-conspirators tried to stifle the expression of any independent criticism on local affairs by any newspaper published on this island. The report of the Citizens' Committee showed that between Jan. 1, 1869, and Sept. 16, 1871, the enormous sum of two and three-quarters millions of dollars had been paid by the Ring for Corporation advertising. In addition to this, another two millions of unsettled claims for advertising, chiefly done between January, 1869, and January, 1872, were submitted for the action of the Board of Audit constituted under the Legislature of last Winter. This shows an average charge of one and a half million per annum for City advertising, being equal to a yearly tax of sixteen cents on every hundred dollars of taxable valuation. In other words, the average tax-payer was called on to pay twice as much for stifling the expression of public opinion as he would have paid for a yearly subscription to a four-cent morning paper.

If any doubt exists about the prevailing character of the claims sanctioned during the period indicated, it can be easily dispelled by noting the results of an honest investigation into the authority for the two millions of dollars' worth of advertising claims submitted to the Board of Audit. The history of these is briefly as follows: The law under which a Board was appointed to dispose of the unpaid claims for salaries and supplies contracted in 1871, did not provide for the satisfaction of unpaid newspaper claimants. Thereupon, the representatives of some of the least reputable of the journals interested undertook the business of lobbying through a measure, designed to supply the omission of the previous statute. This bill was entirely worthy of its authorship, and not at all creditable to the Legislature which approved of it. Its essential clause provided for the payment "of all City and County advertising *actually done* prior to Jan. 1, 1872," and which was merely required to be "duly verified by the person, persons, or corporation who have performed such work." The newspaper allies of the Ring had clearly profited by the example of TWEED, and were determined that all the swindling should not close with the fallen dynasty. They held that this precious bill was simply mandatory on the Controller to pay every newspaper claim, without regard to any legal authority for its origin, and without even going through the formality of testing whether the work asserted to have been done was actually performed. Mr. GREEN disputed the authority of any Legislature to connive at fraud in this way, and the Courts sustained him in the strictest interpretation of his own duties and those of the Board of Audit.

Accordingly, the claims in question were examined impartially and strictly, like any other bills against the City, with the following result up to the present date: The claims of forty-eight newspapers have been duly sifted by a body of competent experts, and have been passed upon by the Board of Audit. Their original amount was $901,083. The amount allowed as being legally authorized and justly charged is $428,868, being a deduction of $472,214. The claims of fifteen other papers, amounting to $59,645, have, after due examination, been disallowed, as having no legal basis whatever. There still remain to be finally disposed of, the claims of twenty-one newspapers, amounting to $1,099,683. Some of these have been laid over on account of the refusal of the parties interested to accept the reduced amounts recommended by the examiners. The larger proportion of them are being contested in the Courts, where the claimants have carried them, in default of being able to produce evidence of their legality satisfactory to the Board of Audit.

Had the Ring remained in power the $1,200,000 or so, which have been saved to the community by a strict and impartial audit of newspaper claims, would certainly have been paid, to the mutual profit of a Ring of disreputable newspapers and swindling politicians. It would, of course, be unjust to charge that all the deductions made by the Board of Audit represent intentional fraud on the part of the newspapers. The loose way in which local business was conducted under the Tammany régime, caused the insertion of many advertisements in perfect good faith on the part of a few leading newspapers, whose authority, when strictly investigated, was found to be legally imperfect. But, after making all due deductions on this score, we may safely conclude that of the four and a half millions of dollars charged for advertising during the last three years, two millions were entirely fraudulent, and one million out of the remainder, was entirely unnecessary. This would still leave the very ample allowance of half a million a year for legitimate Corporation advertising.

It ought to be one of the first duties of the Legislature to restrict the insertion of such City and County notices as are absolutely necessary to a very few daily newspapers of the largest circulation. The infamous legislation, calling for the assignment of an official journal, and nine daily and nine weekly Corporation newspapers is still in force, and nothing but its immediate repeal can save the community from paying for fresh liabilities that the most honest administration cannot legally escape from incurring. Reforms like those indicated might be fitly accompanied by the setting aside of a limited annual sum for the gratuitous publication of a daily broadside, containing some such record of local business as the taxpayers have a clear right to be put in possession of. The excuse for a great deal of City advertising could thus be removed, and many minor leaks of public money, as well as the future possibility of jobs of larger magnitude, pretty effectually prevented.

Republican Rewards.

Mr. EVARTS, in his recent speech at the Washburne reception, spoke with some feeling concerning "the negligence of the American people in rewarding their public servants." He pointed out that the sure tendency of such neglect was to leave the country with servants not worthy of reward. The people must show, Mr. EVARTS declared, that they know the difference between good servants and others, "however prosperous their surroundings;" and if the people do not lift an approving voice and approving hand in honor of integrity and ability when they have them, the time is surely invited when they will have them not.

It is an unfortunate fact that the men who really do most for the public are, as a rule, precisely the ones who are worse rewarded. This is applicable, with varying limitations, to all vocations, the function of which is to represent, to defend, to instruct, or to exhort for the common weal. The prevalent idea as regards these duties always is, not to dwell with thankfulness upon what has been done, but to ask what is to be done next. Gratitude, in a word, is emphatically for that which is to come in the future, and not for that which has been done in the past. The fruit of the work is enjoyed, and the workers are forgotten. What has been done for all is practically held to have been done for no one in particular. With some there is a vague sense that the honor of public service, like virtue, should be its own reward. With others, a more direct business notion that what has been got without an explicit bargain for pay beforehand may fairly be kept without it. The laborer is worthy of his hire, no doubt, and his exact wage he has received. Hence, there is no call to give him more.

It is not, however, fair to assert that this disposition is peculiar to any nationality or to any form of politics. The truth is, that in older countries it is anticipated and guarded against. Salaries and retiring pensions are higher, and certain traditional honors and rewards are assigned to public servants of eminence in particular fields. An earnest and commendable desire to secure economy in administration, and patterns of republican simplicity in social life, together with a just reaction from the extravagance and excess in the way of patronage seen in the Old World, led the Fathers of the Republic to set the pay of its servants on a very frugal scale. This scale has been modified in some respects, but in others it is now far from representing even the intentions of those who adjusted it. No one would say for a moment that the salary of the President does so. It will not buy one-third of what it would buy at the time it was originally fixed. With a population ten times as great, and wealth thirty times as great as at that time, and with the expenses of living at least quadrupled, the salary of the Chief Magistrate remains, in 1872, the same as when first determined.

If, however, we concede that in this and in other prominent cases, there may be good reasons for leaving things as they are, we should not forget the steadfast pressure that is, and must of necessity be, exerted on underpaid officials to use their places for their own profit. There is thus an additional reason, or rather fresh force is given to a reason previously existing, for bestowing on meritorious public servants all possible and becoming honor. Such a tribute as that paid to Mr. WASHBURNE by the Union League Club and their invited guests, which furnished occasion for the speech of Mr. EVARTS from which we have quoted, seems to us, therefore, proper and felicitous. A compliment like this, from a body of recognized character, intelligence, and social standing, has influence abroad as well as at home, and tends in its way to correct the impression which, according to the orator named, has not unjustly prevailed. Mr. WASHBURNE's services have been of solid and permanent worth to his country. His behavior in Paris during his ministry has done honor to the American name. The recognition of this by the brilliant assemblage gathered last week to welcome him was on a scale worthy of Mr. WASHBURNE's desert. Surely it is important to every citizen of the Republic that no man who has served her with conspicuous distinction should be left, in any sense, without full and appropriate reward. When we read that the subscription lists for the monument to Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, after being two years before the public, and requiring some twenty-five thousand dollars, only reach a bare sixth of that sum, we feel confident that only a temporary want of thought, and not their own generous hearts, must be held responsible for such treatment by his countrymen of the memory of one of their greatest and noblest soldiers.

Constitutional Changes.

The substantial progress which we are making in the solution of the problems presented in popular government is, perhaps, best shown in the fact that the people of several of the States have become aware of the defects in existing systems, and are searching for the best methods to remove them. The period of political quiet which has happily come to the country gives an opportunity for improvements in organic laws, which could not be obtained in times of heated partisan struggles, and we are glad to notice that it is not being neglected.

In the leading States of New-York and Pennsylvania, practical steps, of which we have heretofore spoken, have been taken for the revision of the fundamental law, and in several other States, discussion has begun for the purpose of directing public attention to the necessity of like action. This is the case in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, where constitutional changes are, perhaps, needed more imperatively than in any other States. In both, the leading necessity is a reform in representation; but the required improvements in each are essentially different. New-Hampshire does not suffer so much from inequality in the ratio of representation as in the number of legislators and in the numerical difference between the two branches of the General Assembly. While the Senate has but twelve members, the House has this year 370, and the reform proposed is to make the Senate consist of twenty-five members, and the House of seventy-five. As constituted at present, the Legislature of New-Hampshire costs about $60,000 per annum, which is a considerable burden to the State, and while a large reduction in the numbers of the House will greatly facilitate public business, it will also save a portion, at least, of this expense. By this change the State would also become in accord with the spirit of the age, as the ratio of representation would approximate that of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

In Connecticut the anomaly and the great wrong to the people consist in the inequality of representation. All the towns have the same number of members of the Lower House of the General Assembly, and it thus happens that cities like New-Haven or Hartford have no more voice in the legislation of the State than the most insignificant hamlets within its borders. The injustice of this arrangement has long been felt, but the difficulties in the way of removing it have seemed to increase, rather than diminish, with the lapse of time. From the discussion now going on in the State, we are encouraged to hope that a more liberal spirit is being aroused, and that if a Constitutional Convention is called it will be possible to overcome local jealousies, and give to all the people just weight in the councils of the State. Should such a body be convened, it will also have to amend the judicial system of the State, which, in many respects, but especially in the manner of the election of some of the Judges, is radically defective. The plan of town governments now in operation also needs to be changed, and an alteration in the terms of officers, so as to save the people such frequent elections, might be found expedient. As a minor matter, it would be well to establish a single capital, as nobody outside of the State has ever been able to discover the wisdom of keeping the State Government perambulating between the two principal towns.

Whatever may be the result of the agitation at present prevailing, it is an encouraging sign that it exists in these New-England States, where ideas have become fixed by time, and there is a natural repugnance to innovation. The fact that there is a discussion of these questions shows that even the most conservative communities are alive to the necessity of such alterations in organic laws as experience has proved to be necessary.

Public or Private Prosecutors.

There is a paper printed—we can scarcely say published—in this City, known to a limited circle of readers as the *Daily Register*, and also as the New-York *Law Journal*. By the first of these titles it was some time since designated the official journal of the City and County, having contracted to conceal the Corporation advertisements for a lower price than would have recompensed a decent newspaper for publishing them. Its second title it seeks to justify by occasional disquisitions on legal subjects of great depth and originality. Its latest discovery in this direction is that "many prominent men in politics and law question the propriety of designating special lawyers to prosecute criminal causes." And this opinion the New-York *Law Journal* seems, on the whole, to agree with, albeit its approval is expressed with the same praiseworthy caution which led Mr. LINCOLN to recommend ARTEMUS WARD's lectures as being "for the people who like that sort of thing just the sort of thing that such people would like."

The opinion of the New-York *Law Journal* upon the matter is perhaps of no great consequence, but if there be prominent men in politics and law adverse to the employment of public prosecutors, it is worth while to examine the reasons of their opinion. These, as given in the *Register*, are certainly not very strong. The "prominent men," we are told, "allege that the effect upon the profession generally is bad," because it tends to make members of the Bar who have failed to be District-Attorney sympathize with the villains whom they must defend. This argument hardly needs refutation. Lord BROUGHAM held that an advocate's obligation to his client was so imperative as to supersede, if need were, his duty to his country. That is an extreme view, which we do not think lawyers generally have accepted. And whatever has been said against the New-York Bar, it may fairly be doubted if its members, in any just sense, can be said to sympathize with the criminal classes, because, when accused of crime, it becomes their duty to defend them, and, if possible, to secure their acquittal. It is part of a lawyer's education to believe that there are two sides to every dispute, and he is apt to feel, when called on to defend even one whose crime is apparently clear, pretty much as the Irish prisoner who, when asked if he was guilty, responded, "How can I tell till I hear the evidence?" The question of an advocate's duty to defend one whom he knows or believes to be guilty is a very delicate one, and must, after all, be settled *in foro conscientiæ*. But we do not believe that the members of the Bar will be in any wise influenced to a wrong decision in such a matter by the fact that one of their number has been officially selected to prosecute the persons whom they most professionally defend.

Again, on the other hand, the "prominent men" fear that "a public prosecutor is apt to become callous or vindictive, even because of the antagonism existing to his official position," or to fall into routine methods, or to show favoritism, or to make his office a political machine. The last two dangers we have had more experience of than the others, which, indeed, are not very intelligible, nor we suspect very probable. But if our public prosecutors have failed in their duty, we know it was the fault of the men and not of the office—perhaps in no small degree the fault of the system under which our official prosecutors are appointed. The public officer who knows that his official life depends upon the suffrages of men whom it is his official duty to punish, has a strong temptation to forget duty in personal interest. We in New-York have had an opportunity to measure the strength of the temptation and the difficulty of resistance. But these objections apply not to the office, but to the manner of filling it. Offenses against the State it is proper that the State should take care of and, generally speaking, every crime is heinous primarily as an offense against the State, against society, and only secondarily as an offense against the individual, inasmuch as the whole is greater than the part. When a man is murdered, for example, he suffers an extreme injury; but society, if it fail to avenge him, suffers a greater injury by multiplying the possibilities of murder. And if these offenses against the State were left to the chances of private prosecution, how often would they be punished? How often would want of money, want of time, want of energy, want of courage, deter the plaintiff from pushing his own case through the aid of private prosecutors? How often would the criminal go unwhipt of justice, without the presence of an officer specially detached on behalf of the State to avenge the injury done to the State?

Nor is it anything but the shallowest sophistry to say that because in England, under the system of private prosecution, criminals are punished, while in New-York, with a public prosecution, criminals escape, therefore the former system is the best. On the contrary, if in England criminals are punished, it is in spite of the absence of a public prosecutor; in spite of his presence that in New-York they go free. The cause in either case lies elsewhere, in the character of the Judiciary, the integrity of the Bar, the relative respect for law here and abroad. And it is a fact that the inconvenience resulting from the English plan had been felt there so severely that we should not be surprised if in this, as in many other respects is the case, English practice were made to conform more nearly to our own. This much, at least, is certain, that lawyers and laymen alike over here will need stronger reasons than those attributed to these "prominent men" to sacrifice a part of judicial machinery which has hitherto, in proper hands, been found to work so well, and in such hands as Mr. PHELPS' may be expected to produce results equally satisfactory.

Latter-Day Wonders.

How far the modern literature of science and of political economy may really, and in ultimate results, affect revealed religion is a point on which opinions widely differ, and which it is not our province to discuss. The fact that each fresh assault of the skeptics is at once ably contested—that, as the old proverb has it, "every bullet has its billet"—must ever be a comfort to those assured in the faith, and at the same time furnishes good reason for those whose business does not lie in polemics to practice reserve. Whatever the strength and ingenuity of scientists of the Darwin and Huxley school, or the originality and research of the Mills or Spencers, the vigor and eloquence with which their various theories have been disputed is undeniable; and that, at least, opinion has been kept balanced in the subjects discussed will be generally admitted.

An instance of persistent unbelief is afforded by STRAUSS, who, in his new work, reaffirms the convictions of his *Life of Jesus*. The new book is avowedly political rather than religious, but it lays under contribution, and with infinite labor co-ordinates and concentrates, the views of most prominent thinkers, ancient or modern, who are called disciples of the "philosophical," in contradistinction to the "supernatural" school. It is a curious fact that Herr STRAUSS is totally "unprogressive" as a politician, that he disbelieves in and denounces republics, and appears, in fact, as the champion of hereditary monarchy and aristocracy. This, to many, will seem strangely contradictory and worthy of close investigation. Our immediate purpose, however, is beside this, and rather refers to the odd fact, analogous to that which has been pointed out above, that, while STRAUSS has thus been putting forth a volume which may be called the very grammar of unbelief, another work has been published at Paris, which is to no less extent a teacher of exaggerated credulity. This book has been written by the Abbé CURICQUE, and it is the most extraordinary compilation of accounts of modern miracles, and arguments in favor of their verity, that has ever issued from the Press. Many books have been given to the world, the purpose of which was to explode popular delusions. We have had no Scotts, or De Boismonts, or Mackays to inculcate belief in marvels contrary to what is styled physical possibility. Such, notwithstanding, is the design of the Abbé CURICQUE, and his work, whatever may be its merits or demerits otherwise, has unique value as a compendium of "indorsed," as well as amazing, hallucinations.

Great stress is laid by the Abbé on the well-known case of LOUISE LATEAU, which has been fully described in our columns, and whose claims as a "stigmata" have spread from Belgium all over the world. The reverend author assures his readers that LOUISE still continues to bleed regularly every Friday, and a great number of attestations to the fact are given in the book, from medical men as well as bishops, and people of Malnage—the town nearest to the home of LOUISE—as well as strangers. The testimony of the ecclesiastics many may be found to question; but, certainly, that of such men as Dr. LEFEBRE, Professor of Medicine in the University of Louvain, and of Dr. IMBERT, of Clermont-Ferrand, is more staggering. Of winking and weeping Madonnas, the Abbé gives many elaborate descriptions, and the number of witnesses who attest to these phenomena is, no doubt, very surprising. The *Pall Mall Gazette* irreverently tells a story which it deems apropos, of how a certain joker got the whole population of Trafalgar-square to agree with him, one day, in seeing the lion on top of Northumberland House wag his tail; and most people have known cases of similar sympathy and delusion. Still, when observers of various ranks, culture, and age profess to see the same incredible thing at various and many successive times, the affair manifestly becomes more perplexing. The peripatetic statue of St. Dominic, (in 1870,) the wonderful prophetic cloud over Metz, foreshadowing Prussian victory and French disaster, during the late war, and other inexplicable appearances, are cited by the Abbé among his miracles, and his general conclusion is that there are quite as many of such supernatural occurrences in our modern time as at any period in human history, if mankind would only observe and profit by them.

The coincident publication of these two books of STRAUSS and CURICQUE is remarkable and worthy of thought. It illustrates, in opposite directions, the current tendency to run into extremes, and likewise the breadth of toleration even among monarchies, and in communities of fixed religious persuasions, demanded or sanctioned by public opinion as regards the Press. Two works, each of which traverses in the most flagrant manner the profoundest and tenderest convictions of a large class of society, are thus freely printed and circulated, and, whatever the criticism or ridicule of their subject-matter, no word of remonstrance is heard against their publication. If truth is really to be arrived at through the freest interchange and clash of hostile opinions, the nineteenth century assuredly has fair promise of seeing it brought to light; and as surely, in proportion to the strength of their belief, Herr STRAUSS and M. CURICQUE may congratulate themselves that they do not live in the age of a GALILEO or a SAVONAROLA.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.

At last the season of opera has really come to an end, closing, as so many others have begun, with the fresh and lively *Trovatore*. The final appearance of Mme. Lucca was made on Wednesday in Nicolai's "Merry Wives." On Monday "Mignon" gave scope for the talents of both Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg, and the night was one of the best of the season. Both ladies were in superb voice, and, as it was supposed to be the last operatic appearance for the year of the American prima donna, her friends gathered in force and saluted her with great enthusiasm. Miss Kellogg repaid the attention by singing magnificently, and, what with the flowers, the gayety, and the repeated appearance of Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg, hand in hand, before the curtain, the occasion was one to remember. The company open this week in Philadelphia. It is not needful to recommend Miss Kellogg to the kind care of opera-goers in that city. She is thoroughly well-known and appreciated there, and is sure of hospitable and admiring greeting. But Mme. Lucca will be heard in Philadelphia for the first time; and we commend this powerful, conscientious, and most gifted singer to the warm respect and appreciation of all Philadelphians who are lovers of the lyric art. In some parts Mme. Lucca has certainly not been equaled in America, or probably surpassed elsewhere; and we trust that in her tour through the country she will meet with appreciation fully commensurate with her deserts. Italian opera has now been heard in New-York, so far as 1872 goes, for the last time. The season has taught its lessons, and it is to be hoped they will not fall on stony ground. Now that the curtain has fallen, and the lights are out, and Mr. Maretzek's *bâton* will wave no more, at least until next year, there are, of course, plentiful rumors about the opera of the future. So far as we can learn, the arrangements for the Spring season are yet undetermined. For next Winter there are definite engagements, but whether Signor Tamberlik and party are to come or not in February remains doubtful. Whoever comes, either as managers or artists, will have to strive hard to overcome a prejudice in the public mind which, rightly or wrongly, has been created by late representations.

The Theatres.

Wallack's has kept "Dundreary," on the bills nightly, and will continue to do so until Saturday, Dec. 21, when "Brother Sam" will be substituted. We are assured that Mr. Sothern's impersonation in the latter drama is fully equal to that in the former; and, as "Brother Sam" has been written with a definite purpose to exhibit the talents of the actor, and so, presumably, does not serve as a chance vehicle for that purpose—as was the case with "Our American Cousin"—we may expect in "Brother Sam" a less patchy and incongruous piece of dramatic work than the former play. We are glad to know that the work will be beautifully placed on the stage....At the Fifth-avenue, this week, "The School for Scandal" has alternated with a French adaptation called "The Baroness." The former, while an extremely unequal performance, was on the whole a creditable one. The latter has served to bring forward Mrs. C. D. Abbott, a lady well known in society, and famed for success as an amateur. Mrs. Abbott has decided talents and uncommon aptitude for the calling she is understood to have adopted. She is said to be a pupil of Miss Fanny Morant, and after her successful essay in the Metropolis will proceed, we are told, to fulfill engagements in the Southern States. Next week two more comedies are to be given by Mr. Daly's company. For Monday Buckstone's laughable "Married Life" is on the bills, and on Tuesday will be offered the "Bold Stroke for a Husband." In these two pieces the resources of the Fifth-avenue troupe will be displayed, we are assured, by two full casts on consecutive nights, in which no performer in one comedy will appear in the other...."Round the Clock" still holds its own at the Grand Opera-house, being aided somewhat by the new line of cars running, and will probably draw many nights to come before its attraction will seriously wane....Miss Neilson has rather divided the opinions of theatre-goers this week respecting her *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons." Such was hardly her experience in Shakespearean characters, and this charming actress and lady may console herself with the reflection that Shakespeare affords after all the highest and truest test of dramatic ability, and it is better to have unanimity as regards effort in his field than in any other. The engagement of Miss Neilson has now ended, and to-morrow Mr. John Brougham's drama called the "Lily of France" is to be acted. The story is that of Joan of Arc. Miss Helen Temple, a stranger here, is to play the heroine. We learn that the piece has been most liberally mounted, and we hope to record for it and for Miss Temple a favorable reception. ....With the present week the run of "Agnes" at the Union-square Theatre, will terminate. Mr. Brougham's drama of "Atherley Court" is to be represented at the Union-square, for the first time, on Dec. 23....At the Olympic Theatre opera-bouffe has attracted very large audiences since the opening of the season, on Monday. To-morrow and on the two succeeding evenings, "La Belle Hélène" will be done....At Wood's Museum, "The Palace of Truth" will be acted by day, and "The Babes in the Wood" by night, throughout the present week.

Miscellaneous Entertainments.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson is to deliver her new lecture on the labor question, called "Things Hoped For," at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Miss Dickinson is too well known to frequenters of the lecture-room to need, at this late day, an introduction. Her fresh address will surely contain much that is new, thoughtful, and interesting....Mr. W. H. Pope, an elocutionist, who has been prominent, in his professional capacity, at most of the meetings in behalf of the Republican cause, during the recent campaign, has been requested by many prominent citizens to give an entertainment, by the success of which his services may, in some measure, be repaid. Mr. Pope has acceded to the request, and promises an entertainment for Friday week. It will occur at Steinway Hall.....Mr. Bret Harte is to lecture at Steinway Hall, on "The Argonauts of '49," to-morrow evening.

Home Gossip.

Mr. Lester Wallack has been playing to delighted audiences this week in Washington. The warmth of his reception at the capital may be inferred from the appended remarks clipped from local journals:

"Lester Wallack! That is the magic name that will attract thousands to the theatre this week. His engagement will compensate for the failures of the season, and make all patrons of the drama cheerful with the thought that Washington at last truly has something theatrical worthy of serious consideration. The comedy of 'Central Park' is one of his own productions, and is full of the natural things of to-day. It is an honor to our stage that Mr. Wallack has consented to appear on it. Mr. Wallack, as a manager and an actor, stands at the very head of the profession, and in him we shall see exemplified whatever is beautiful, strong, pure and noble in the drama. His great father was the first representative of the natural school, and all his talent has descended to the son. An audience loses sight of the fact that he is an actor, and realizes that he does on the stage just those things that a thoroughbred gentleman would in similar situations do off the stage. Wallack's, in New-York, has been for years a school of excellence in all matters pertaining to the Thespian art. His *repertoire* is a most extensive one. The plays of Boucicault, Tom Taylor, Robertson, Phillips and Reade have found in him the finest representative of their heroes, and the author of 'Rosedale' and 'Central Park,' he has added much to a fame made brilliant as the best *Claude Melnotte*, the best *Don Cæsar*, *Mercutio*, *Benedick*, *MacGregor*, and other characters that might be named. Washington ladies who would like to refresh their memory as to how a handsome man looks, will, of course, go to the theatre, and gentlemen who have no taste in dress will do well to improve the opportunities of this week."

"Mr. Wallack is not only a successful manager, but is a great actor, who holds unquestioned the first position, in Europe or this country. He has not only redressed and regilded many of the old comedies, but has himself written several plays, as the 'Veteran' and 'Rosedale,' which have achieved longer runs than any dramas of the day, and which are destined to hold an abiding place upon the stage. He has drawn from his father the justly artistic idea that the old dramas are a mine of wealth, as yet but half worked, and that too exclusive reliance should not be placed on mere acting and scenic display, which are, after all, but a means to an end."

Mr. W. S. Andrews is lecturing on "Dialect Humor," throughout New-England, and meets with much success....Miss Louise Hawthorne and Mr. George Morton, of the New-Orleans Academy of Music, have been united in matrimony....Mr. J. T. Raymond is at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mrs. Oates is at the St. Charles Theatre....A series of Patti-Mario concerts will be commenced in New-Orleans on Tuesday.....The Lingard company was, last week, in Milwaukee....Mr. Lester Wallack was at the National Theatre, in Washington....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was in Detroit....Rubinstein concerts occur at Detroit on Wednesday and Thursday next....Mr. Edwin Adams performed Wednesday in Schenectady....Miss Charlotte Cushman acted last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. Fox and his troupe were in the second week of an engagement at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis. The "Richings Concert and Opera Troupe," which includes Mme. Bernard, Miss Agnes Palmer, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Stewardson, (baritone,) and Mr. Frank Gilder, appeared last week in Newport....Mr. Edwin Booth acted Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Newark....Miss Coombs was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....The Lydia Thompson troupe was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Aiken's Theatre....Miss Leclercq and Mr. Stuart Robson performed last week at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Rubinstein concerts took place in Cincinnati....Mr. W. J. Florence acted at Rochester....An Augusta journal prints the incident following: "During the concert on Wednesday night, in Augusta," it says, "when Ole Bull was waiting for the pianist to finish the prelude, before commencing his last piece, some one in the audience laughed aloud, while one or two others got up and left the theatre, returning in a few moments. At this Ole Bull became exceedingly offended, and retired from the stage. He was applauded by the audience; but in vain; he would not reappear and perform the piece marked out. Mr. Turnbull says the reason Ole Bull declined to finish the last piece was because of the 'incessant talking and loud laughter' of several of the audience, who, 'when not annoying the artist and the audience by their boisterous and peculiar method of showing their approbation, did so by retiring every few minutes, and again seeking their seats.'"....The Auckland papers mention that Miss Rose Evans was received at that place with great enthusiasm on her recent arrival from Honolulu. Assisted by a company, she acted at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. She will probably visit Honolulu again before many months, on her way to California and the Eastern States. She intends, according to Honolulu journals, to make California her future home, her object in returning to the Colonies being to induce her mother, who resides in Melbourne, to return with her to San Francisco.

Foreign News.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 26, referring to the Monday popular concert of the previous day, says: "The vocalist was Mr. William Castle, a young American tenor, who has already made a name in his own country, Haydn's 'In Native Worth,' and Mendelssohn's 'Garland' were sung by him so as to win the ungrudging favor of the audience. Mr. Castle possesses a good voice, of ample power and compass; his *mezzo voce* is charming, and he sings with the taste and feeling of an artist. So endowed, a favorable début was a matter of course."

.....Some idea of the importance of the theatrical interest in Germany may be gathered from the proceedings of the Dramatic Congress held by the representatives of the profession a fortnight since at Cassel. This was the sequel of a previous assembly at the same town in May, when a committee of five leading members was appointed to lay down principles for the future guidance of the Society, now formally created for general purposes. At first the German Dramatic Association, (Bühnenverein,) which dates its origin from meetings held at the close of the war, was concerned solely with watching over engagements entered into by and with the members, who could appeal in case of dispute to its appointed arbitrators. It is in future to undertake to give formal guarantees of the qualification and conduct of its members, founded on their past services; to provide proper forms of agreement suitable for all cases; and to watch over the general interests of not only all its own members but the calling generally. A President, assisted when necessary by a Vice-President, and committee, is to represent its executive. Significantly enough of the general tendency of German feeling, the seat of this executive is declared to be at Berlin, and the President to be the manager of the Court Theatre there, Munich similarly providing the permanent Vice-President. All schools attached to theatres are to be regulated by laws framed by this committee, of which the non-official members are to be chosen at annual or other meetings. A standing Court of arbitration is to be appointed in the same way, to which all theatrical differences are to be referred. Now are all these powers exercised over a constituency of straw, for as all persons dependent on theatres for a livelihood may join the Institution, and most of those in Germany have already done so, the Society, though but sixteen months old, boasts of no fewer than 4,000 members.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. FORREST.

The death of Mr. Edwin Forrest, the eminent tragedian, naturally recalls many incidents of his life, some of them as yet unpublished. Mr. Forrest was born on 9th of March, 1806, in George-street, Southwark, then a suburb of Philadelphia. His father, a Scotchman, commenced life as a commercial traveler, and on his arrival in this country married the daughter of a German named Lochman. Proving unsuccessful in business he obtained a situation in the old Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, in the enjoyment of which he died, leaving his wife and six children—three boys and three girls—in straightened circumstances. Edwin, the youngest but one, was placed in a store, where he rapidly acquired a knowledge of accounts, which was often of service to him in after years. His admiration for the theatre led him to join a Thespian Society, in connection with which he made his first essay in the character of *Octavia di Rosalvi*, the distressed heroine of a then popular melodrama. Upon one occasion he attended an exhibition of laughing-gas, on inhaling which he immediately struck a tragic attitude and recited some lines with such evident feeling and power that Col. John Swift, who was present, procured for him an opening as *Young Norval*, at the South-street Theatre. Many years afterward, when a public dinner was given to Mr. Forrest, in Philadelphia, he narrated these facts and paid a grateful tribute to the kindness of his benefactor, who had then become Mayor of the city. After struggling to obtain an engagement in his native town, he joined the Company of Messrs. Jones & Collins, and with them visiting towns on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. On the 6th of March, 1823, they opened in Cincinnati, and Forrest made his first appearance in *Malfort*, in the "Soldier's Daughter." And in the *Independent Press*, a paper edited by Sol Smith, his *Richard III.* is spoken of as being better represented than it had ever been on that side of the mountains. The season closed in April, and when, shortly after, the troupe was disbanded, Forrest was subjected to great privations. On one occasion he and a companion found themselves in a small river town utterly penniless and unable to proceed to New-Orleans, whither they were bound. It was a fine Sunday morning, and, as the people came from meeting his companion suggested to Forrest that he should mount the stump and address them a discourse in the character of a young missionary, while he (Davis) took up a collection. His eloquence was so effectual that they obtained $27, with which they went on their way rejoicing. At New-Orleans Forrest joined Mr. Caldwell's company, and at the close of the New-Orleans season accompanied them to Richmond and other places. At Richmond "Tom and Jerry" was produced for the first time in this country, Mr. Caldwell having procured a copy of the play from London, and Forrest played *Corinthian Tom*. For a brief season he essayed management, and while presiding over the Globe Theatre, in Cincinnati, Sol Smith wrote a short local farce founded on some incidents which had recently occurred in the town. Some difficulty arose about the personation of a negro, one of Gen. Taylor's slaves, and Forrest at once assumed the part himself of, we understand, the first *American* negro represented on the American stage. Gilfert, the manager of the Albany Theatre, and of the Bowery, in New-York, engaged Forrest for the former place at a salary of $17 50 a week. It was here that the elder Kean first saw him, and predicted for him the success which he afterward achieved. He insisted that Forrest should, notwithstanding his youth, play all the opposite parts with him, gave him much useful advice, and showed an interest in his career which was very grateful to the youthful aspirant. In June, 1826, he was persuaded to appear as *Othello* at the Park Theatre, New-York, for the benefit of an actor named Woodhull. Many of his friends remember the account he gave in after life of his anxieties on that occasion. A stranger in New-York, poor, friendless, unfashionably clad, regarded almost with contempt by the established members of the Metropolitan company, he began to play under auspices which were by no means favorable. As the play proceeded he grew in favor with the audience, and by the close of the third act his success was triumphant. Mr. Simpson at once proposed to him an engagement at the Park, but Gilfert made him at the same time an offer for the Bowery, and Forrest, giving his old manager the preference, agreed with him for $800 a month. To him, at that time a fortune! From this time forth his position was assured, and, although critics were occasionally divided as to his merits, he was everywhere successful; his houses were crowded, and his countrymen were justly proud of him. He was soon enabled to place his mothers and sisters in a comfortable home, to settle a sufficient income on them, and, setting aside some $10,000 for the purpose, he started to visit Europe in 1834. Going first to Paris, he remained there some months, and acquired proficiency in the language. In 1835, he made a short visit to London, and thence to Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece, and Russia, at the latter place he was for a time a guest of the since celebrated Prince Woronzoff. In the Summer of 1836, he returned to his native country and played a short engagement preparatory to appearing in London, where, in October, he opened at Drury Lane as *Spartacus*. He was well received, but the play was not liked, and his great success was achieved in "Othello," "Lear," "Virginius," &c. On his first night, immediately after the play, he was invited to meet the members of the company in the green-room, and was there presented by them with a handsome gold box, surmounted with a valuable mosaic, and bearing an inscription with the words, "His worth is warrant for his welcome hither." A few days after this Charles Kemble presented him with two valuable swords, one of which had been worn by his brother, John Phillip Kemble, and the other had belonged to the elder Kean.

In 1838 he was invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration at the old "Tabernacle," in New-York, and notwithstanding the great capacity of the building it was crowded to suffocation. In October, of the same year, he was urged by his Democratic friends to run for Congress, and unanimously nominated by them without his own assent. He was gratified by the honor which he considered they had conferred, but declined to accept the nomination.

There are only two good oil-paintings of Mr. Forrest—one taken when he was quite a young man, by the celebrated Gilbert Stuart, and the other painted by West—the same who painted Lord Byron, and which Mr. Forrest presented to his wife on the day of their separation.

To the majority of actors he was a source of terror. The announcement of his coming to a theatre was almost invariably the cue for either fear or rebellion among those who had acted with him, and oftener among those who had never had that privilege. One actor would relate to the others instances of Mr. Forrest's tyranny, which would set the company up in arms against him, and when he arrived in the best of dispositions, and the desire to get through his engagement as happily as possible, he would find his supporters in rebellion, one-half hating and the other half fearing him. The dread that actors had of him is almost beyond belief. Young men who were accustomed to get through their minor parts with credit on ordinary nights, would falter, stammer, and ingloriously break down while rehearsing with him. In an engagement played by him in Washington a few years ago, some notable instances of this occurred. Mr. Forrest was to open in "Macbeth," and attended the last rehearsal himself, the other rehearsals generally being conducted by the actor who traveled with him. On this occasion the company was a particularly bad one, even for Washington, consisting principally of what were known as "war actors." Mr. Forrest came on the stage with a very pleasant smile, but before the first act was over the smile disappeared, and by the third act a heavy frown and ominous shaking of the head denoted that Mr. Forrest was himself again. The readings of the actors were as bad as bad could be. He endeavored to instruct them, but to no purpose. When the caldron scene in the fourth act was reached the tragedian's little stock of patience was quite worn out. The one was given for the apparitions to rise through the caldron. The first apparition did so, and spoke his two lines without difficulty. The second one was not so successful. He had to say immediately upon his appearance "Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!" to which *Macbeth* replies, "Had I three ears, I'd hear thee!" The apparition, before speaking, glanced at Mr. Forrest, and immediately lost his voice, his words being inaudible. Forrest replied in the words of the text, laying scornful emphasis on the word three, and much confused the apparition continued in the words, "Be bloody, bold, and resolute," laying the emphasis upon the word bloody, as though it were a qualification of the word bold, thus giving an original and ridiculous reading to the sentence. Mr. Forrest rushed at the unfortunate young man, roaring out, "You're a butcher, Sir; Shakespeare doesn't want me to be bloody bold, he wants me to be bloody, bold, and resolute. Go down, Sir, go down." Seven times that young man came up the caldron, never to get further than bloody bold, &c., and so exasperated did Forrest become that he insisted eventually on the person performing the *First Apparition* "doubling" the other two, although all three should be entirely different in appearance and manner. The troubles with the young man, however, were not to end there. In the fifth act the unfortunate youth had to play the *Second Officer* and rush in to announce to *Macbeth* the approach of *Malcolm's* army. This is a very trying situation for a novice, and many failures have been caused by it. Mr. Forrest's young man, however, rushed in at the proper moment and dropped upon one knee, the usual business. The tragedian, who was as energetic at rehearsal as he was at night, rushed at him, seized him by the throat, and shouted:

"The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon,
Where gottest thou that goose look?"

The young men replied in the text, "There are ten thousand," "Geese, villain," roared Forrest, giving him a shake, when, instead of replying in the simple words of his part, "Soldiers, Sir," the poor wretch cried out, "Ye-e-e-s, Mr. Forrest." This was too much for Forrest, who threw him off with tremendous force, and stamped up and down the stage boiling with rage. In one of his turns his eye again lighted on the second officer, who had picked himself up and stood wondering what would come next. Forrest gazed at him fixedly, and in a voice of the utmost calmness said, "Sir, you are a butcher by trade, are you not?" "No, Sir, I am an actor." "An actor," replied Forrest, "you are not, Sir, you are a butcher, Sir; go resume your calling, kill sheep, kill oxen, kill asses, if you will, but never kill Shakespeare more." This ebullition cooled the tragedian down, and the rest of the rehearsal and the performance passed off without further trouble. Mr. Forrest, however, never forgot the "young butcher," as he called him, and has been heard to say that he followed him everywhere.

In Cincinnati, a few months afterwards, an actor playing *Seyton* in the same tragedy, on coming in to announce the death of *Lady Macbeth*, confounded Mr. Forrest's ears by saying, instead of the words "The Queen, my Lord, is dead," said, "The King, my Lord, is dead," to which Mr. Forrest equally astonished his audience by forgetting himself and replying, "Is he, then what am I doing here?" Forrest vowed that this was the young butcher from Washington, and it took much persuasion to convince him to the contrary. To a man of so much excitability as Mr. Forrest no calling in the world was so likely to draw forth the roughest portions of his nature. The homage, mingled with fear, he everywhere received from his fellow-actors served only to increase his natural vanity. Of late years, when his temper received additional acrimony from illness, the lives of the actors playing in Forrest's pieces were by no means cast in pleasant places. One of the most trying ordeals through which a young actor ever had to pass was to play *Lucullus* to Forrest's *Damon* in the play of "Damon and Pythias." *Lucullus* is *Damon's* servant, and upon him depends the success of Forrest's greatest scene in the play, viz., that in which *Lucullus* announces to *Damon* that he has slain his horse. Here Forrest rose to the very height of his grandeur, and his passion was something terrible to behold. He always seized *Lucullus* by the waist, threw him down, picked him up again, threw him down, and finally rushed off to Syracuse, dragging *Lucullus* after him. The unfortunate actor playing *Lucullus* had always to be provided with a strong leathern belt round his waist, by which Forrest seized him, and many a time when Mr. Forrest was in more than ordinary vigor, he has been known to lift *Lucullus* by this same belt and actually throw him off at the wing with the most utter recklessness of the consequences either to the poor actor, the scenery or the prompter. So great a dread arose in the minds of actors regarding this part of *Lucullus* that at one time Mr. Forrest was obliged to travel with his own *Lucullus* as the only means of securing the proper interpretation of his great scene.

Nearly every actor who has ever played with Mr. Forrest has his own little anecdote to tell of Forrest's grim humor or scathing sarcasm, but such anecdotes mainly depend for appreciation upon an imitation of the tragedian's voice and manner. That Mr. Forrest had abundant humor of its kind no one can doubt. A remark of his made in Baltimore a few years ago has become famous as a stage tradition. Mr. Forrest's legs were a theme of great admiration to the world at large, and of no little pride to himself. The play was "Virginius," and Mr. Forrest, in the costume of the Roman General, was standing at the wings in his usual firm attitude, and with his usual scornful smile gazing at the actors and supernumeraries standing on the stage. The lower limbs of the actors for the most part being plentifully padded, presented a respectable appearance, but the poor supers, being, as is usually the case in American theatres, mere overgrown boys, and, having no pads, their limbs were ridiculous, and the fleshings with which they were covered being a world too wide for their shrunk shanks, their appearance roused the ire of Mr. Forrest. Mr. Ford, the manager, passing at the time, Forrest called his attention to the supers, and said: "Mr. Ford, for heaven's sake what are those?" "Those," said the manager, "are Roman citizens, Mr. Forrest." "Roman citizens! Ye Gods, did Romans have legs like those?" The air of utter disgust attending the words was indescribable, and Forrest stalked on the stage as if he could devour the Roman citizens, legs and all.

Forrest was an excellent story-teller, and liked nothing better than to tell the following anecdote in the green-room, if he found all the ladies of the company assembled:

In his hotel, in St. Louis, there was a colored barber who always shaved Mr. Forrest, and was an intense admirer of the great tragedian. While performing his functions one morning, the following conversation ensued:

"We'se going to play Othello to-night, Massa Forrest."

"We! Who do you mean?"

"Me, Sar, an' de oder colored gemmen. I wish you'd come and see us, Sar."

"Well, perhaps I would if I had time. Where do you play?"

"Down in the servants' hall, Sar. We'se got a good company."

"Oh, indeed. Good company, eh! Are your actresses good?"

"Well, Massa Forrest, dat's just whar de trouble is. We aint got no actresses."

"No actresses!"

"Well, Sar, we can't get no colored ladies to play on top of de stage."

"Why not?"

"Well, Sar, dey won't do it; they tinks it so degrading, Sar." Mr. Forrest always told this with immense point, and thoroughly enjoyed the indignation with which the actresses invariably received it. During the last few years of his life, Mr. Forrest, when not troubled with rheumatism, to which he was a martyr, relaxed wonderfully from his old violence of temper and manner. Yet he never could get over his intense disgust at the actors he constantly met in his travels, "war actors" especially being his particular aversion. It was a weakness of his for many years to have with him a young actor and actress to play the principal parts with him, and these he endeavored to train up in the way they should go. As a rule, however, these pupils of his turned out lamentable failures, Mr. George Clarke, now of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, being one of the few exceptions to this rule. No man ever worked harder to instruct his pupils than did Mr. Forrest; but it was useless. They would copy his mannerisms, exaggerate his faults, and there they stopped. It has often been said that Mr. Forrest spoiled hosts of young actors, but this is a great mistake. He had more imitators than any actor of his time, but these were not spoiled by him, but by themselves. They forgot that Mr. Forrest acted from the instincts of his own nature and genius, while they, without genius of their own, in endeavoring to copy him caught his mannerisms, to him natural, to them tricks; they were violent or calm in their own way, where they had seen him the same, but there the likeness ended—the giant transfixed his hearers, his pigmy mimics turned tragedy into farce, and made art ridiculous. Of late years *King Lear* was, undoubtedly, Mr. Forrest's grandest impersonation, and a more terrible, powerful, and a more touchingly pathetic creation it will probably be the lot of no man of this age to witness. Though time had impaired his physical powers, the wonderful and thrilling voice remained, save that it was softened and mellowed by years. The writer remembers as one of the most thrilling recollections of his life, hearing Mr. Forrest, two years ago, speak the beautiful speech in the fifth act of "Macbeth," commencing with

"I have lived long enough; my way of life
Is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf,"

and the unutterable pathos of the tones was not the pathos of *Macbeth*, but the pathos of Edwin Forrest. The sounds of his voice in the words, "sere and yellow leaf," seemed to convey something more than mortal in its inspiration, and seemed to say, indeed, that he had lived long enough—he had outlived his friends and his flatterers, his ambition and his happiness. One season of Mr. Forrest's later life will be memorable in provincial annals. With a miserable company, the strength of which, after himself, lay in Mr. Clarke, he traveled through the New-England States, playing in theatres the stages of which were scarcely large enough for his movements. He penetrated to the most distant parts of Maine, and many times the citizens would not believe that it could be the great Edwin Forrest who had come to visit them. In one way this tour was a triumphal march.

Mr. Forrest was a great student. Having received but little instruction in his boyhood, from the time fortune dawned upon him he sought by every means that wealth and determination could give him to make himself an accomplished man. His library in Philadelphia, of which everybody has heard, was his home, his resting-place, and here he gathered such a store of literary knowledge as but few men acquire, even in a longer life than sixty-seven years. Mr. John Forney has been heard to say, on returning from a visit to Mr. Forrest, that Forrest was a fresh surprise to him each hour he spent in his company. His knowledge was not confined to dramatic literature alone. He was a good classical scholar, a remarkably acute and learned lawyer, and his knowledge of science and arts alone would have made him a foremost man in any country. Of the purposes to which he intended devoting his great wealth much has been surmised, and but little really known. It was certain, however, that one of his pet schemes was the foundation of a dramatic college and asylum for decayed actors. Mr. Davidge, the comedian, and one of the directors of the American Dramatic Fund, at Mr. Forrest's request, sent to England for a copy of the act of incorporation of the Royal Dramatic College, and Mr. Forrest seemed much pleased with its provisions and regulations. One strong objection, however, he had against it, and that was that there were too many managers connected with it. "Managers are sharks," he would say, "and there never was a manager yet that would be a real friend to the poor actor. No manager shall have the handling of my money." One favorite portion of his scheme was the thorough education of the children of actors, not for the dramatic profession alone, but for any useful and honorable calling they might be deemed fitted.

As Mr. Forrest was a most careful business man, it is highly probable the legal examination of his affairs will result in showing that he has made provision for the carrying out of this noble scheme of benevolence. Mr. Forrest's intense love for children was marvelous, and the childlessness of his own old age was one of the saddest features of his unhappy history.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Mr. Edwin Forrest—His Will.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 14.

The funeral of the late Mr. Edwin Forrest will take place Monday at 3 o'clock, and will be private, this having been Mr. Forrest's own request. Special invitations have been issued to the intimate acquaintances of the deceased. He will be buried in the family vault at St. Paul's Church, Third-street, below Walnut, where his mother and two of his sisters have been interred. The theatrical profession will probably attend, though no definite action has as yet been taken. There will be the least display possible. The funeral arrangements will be under the charge of James Oakes, of Boston, an old associate of the deceased, and his lawyer, Daniel Dougherty. Nothing is positively known as to the condition of Mr. Forrest's property. He leaves considerable real estate. His property at Broad and Master is valuable, his farm near Frankford, which he bought from Mr. George H. Stuart, ten years ago, for $75,000, his lots at the old Fort Hill Farm, on the Hudson, his Covington, Ky., property, will probably foot up a considerable total outside of his personal property.

In regard to the will of the deceased tragedian, it is proper to say that a caveat has been filed by Mr. Dougherty, attorney for Mr. Forrest, in the office of William M. Bunn, Register of Wills, notifying and restraining him from taking any action relative to the estate of the late Edwin Forrest. The object of this, so it is said, is merely to prevent any action until the regularly-attested will of the deceased is presented for probate. It is understood that the divorced wife of the deceased tragedian has a claim to her dower, and will, no doubt, present the same and press it strongly. When divorced there was an alimony allowed of $6,000 per year, which she will now cease to obtain. It is stated that in all real estate transactions, in way of sales made by Mr. Forrest, a reservation always had to be made relative to the wife's interest. The value of the estate is variously estimated, but no definite figures can be given at present.

Domestic Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a householder I am glad to see you lend the columns of your valuable journal to the discussion, and, I trust, correction, of the antagonism existing between household servants and employers. You have nobly carried forward the work of reform in our civil affairs, and if you can possibly, by your wide-spread influence, create a change for the better in the present relations of servants and mistresses, you will receive the gratitude of every family. Keeping house, now-a-days, with any tolerable degree of comfort is, to the majority of families, simply out of the question. The demands and conduct of servants have become absolutely intolerable, and are daily driving families in despair to seek the boarding-house and hotel.

This, it must be admitted, is a state of affairs which has not a tendency to create purer morality or manners.

The privacy and sanctity of the home circle cannot be transplanted with profit to such soil. I am of opinion that the present outrageous demands and conduct of servants have sprung, in a great measure, from the indolence of ladies, who, rather than take any active supervision over their domestic affairs, have left them entirely to the "stewardship of Bridgets." Thus, a number of servants have, in consequence of their mistresses' laziness, or aversion to household work, become "sovereigns of the kitchen," and will allow no one but themselves to reign supreme there. These autocrats of the kitchen in their councils boast of their sovereignty, and look down with contempt upon any of their class who do not reign as supreme as they. The facility with which girls can enter situations unprovided with references makes them independent and careless how they act. In fact, the custom of references has become obsolete, but it is a security which householders can ill afford to lose. If ladies would refuse to employ any girl who came unprovided with references, and made it their duty to investigate such as are presented, I am satisfied servants would be much more cautious how they conducted themselves; but so long as they can obtain employment, and "no questions asked," it matters little under what circumstances they leave their employers. I can conceive of nothing more repugnant and humiliating to an educated man or woman than the submission to the cross-examinations of the Bridgets in intelligence offices.

Here Bridget is on the vantage ground, and has the approving smile of an array of her class behind the arras, and she takes advantage of her position. You insult her if you ask her for references; she considers that the roof which covers her is a sufficient guarantee for her respectability. The main question is not whether her references are satisfactory to you, (that is, in case she happens to be provided with any,) but whether the internal arrangements of your house, (which, by the way, she expects to be minutely described,) the locality, and the size of your family are satisfactory to her. By employers encouraging intelligence offices they are encouraging this very evil for which some antidote is wanted. It is believed that "stool pigeons" are kept in these offices, who hire with you, go to your home, and, perhaps, the same or, at latest, next day leave for some excuse always ready, and return to their nest to re-engage again in the same way. By this means they contribute to the support of these places, and a good array of servants is kept on hand for ornament, but not for use. If ladies would only determine not to seek help at intelligence offices, nor reply to any of those "may be seen for three days" advertisements, a good beginning would be made toward destroying the Bridget despotism. Some sacrifices are needed, and inconveniences to be put up with by families for some little time, but the benefit to be derived afterward by reducing Bridgets to their proper level, will amply repay for all this.

Let employers only act unitedly and firmly, and depend upon it, Bridget will descend from her high pedestal of prerogatives and privileges, and, instead of being the dictator, will, like a reasonable creature, listen to reasonable terms. When this disposition is evinced by servants, then mistresses will take more interest in their physical and moral welfare, and the relation of each to other, which is at present so antagonistic, will become one of mutual assistance and forbearance.

Both families and servants will be benefited by the change. Yours, REFORM.

An Awkward Case of Mistaken Identity.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 13.

A case that illustrates the liability of persons to make the gravest mistakes in the identification of those with whom previously they have come in contact occurred in this city a few days since, but has been kept secret in the hope of capturing a sharper who, by false pretenses, defrauded a Pratt-street merchant out of 300 pounds of butter, worth $81. The rogue got away with his booty, and the merchant, in hunting for him, came upon a gentleman whom he at once identified. He recognized the size, manner, and general appearance. The dress was exactly the same, and so also was the peculiar expression of the face, and the style and color of the hair and beard. The suspected individual was arrested, and proved to be one of our most popular, esteemed and venerable clergymen. He took it coolly, but his friends were indignant that he should be suspected of such rascality as that alleged, but neither the clergyman's coolness nor the heat of his friends changed the opinion of the merchant. He was still confident that he had got the right man. When the case came to trial it was shown by the testimony of numerous witnesses that at the very time when the rogue was defrauding the merchant out of the butter, the suspected individual was conducting services in a meeting in his church. Of course the clergyman was at once acquitted, but it is still an open question who got the butter.

A Word in Season.

To those desirous of purchasing articles of use, as well as of comfort and beauty, a fine assortment, suitable for the holidays, is offered at the well-known furnishing-house of Messrs. Union Adams & Co., No. 637 Broadway.

Their usual excellent display of novelties is even more elaborate and extensive than ever, embracing robes de chambre, smoking jackets, house coats, railway rugs, traveling shawls, under-wear, and every article of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, including hosiery, gloves, ties, scarfs, &c., made of fine and suitable fabrics, and artistically trimmed and finished.

Gen. Hancock's Departure from St. Paul—He Declines a Dinner.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Dec. 11.

The departure to-morrow of Major-Gen. Hancock, United States Army, with his family, and the officers of his personal staff, Gen. Mitchell and Capts. Wharton and Ward, to the head-quarters in New-York City of the important military division to the command of which he has been assigned, will be a source of deep regret to this community. Many of the personal friends of Gen. Hancock in this city, desirous of testifying in some way their appreciation of the man and the gallant soldier, tendered to him a complimentary banquet before his departure, but this Gen. Hancock reluctantly declined, upon account of pressing engagements. Although our citizens have thus been debarred from giving expression in a public manner to their sentiments of esteem and regard, Gen. Hancock will carry with him to his more enlarged and useful field of labor the heartfelt wishes of a numberless host of warm friends in this military department for his continued health and prosperity. St. Paul will never forget that for nearly three years she had the honor of numbering among her citizens such a distinguished military chieftain as Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

Life Insurance.

We have been furnished the following for publication:

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1872.

At a meeting of the trustees of this Company, held on the above date, the President presented a memorial from sundry policy-holders, protesting against the proposed reduction of premium rates, together with the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President Mutual Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR: We have noticed the action of your Company looking to a reduction of its premium rates.

Without presuming to advise you as to the management of your business, you must be aware that many of the holders of policies in your Company also hold policies in Companies represented by us, and that any action affecting the interests of life insurance generally, cannot fail to affect all to a certain degree.

Whatever may be your views as to the ability of your Company to carry out successfully the proposed reduction, we cannot but believe, from the causes stated above, that a great injury to insurance would result from a change of the kind proposed.

Other reasons of weight might, in our opinion, be advanced to induce you to reconsider your proposed action; but we abstain from entering upon them, and, with the reason given, content ourselves by respectfully requesting you, in what we consider the best interests of insurance, to reconsider your action.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) HENRY B. HYDE,
WM. H. BEERS,
N. D. MORGAN,
JOHN E. DE WITT,

Executive Committee, representing the following Companies:

The New-York Life Insurance Company.
The United States Life Insurance Company.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
The Security Life Insurance and Annuity Co.
The Continental Life Insurance Company.
The Manhattan Life Insurance Company.
The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.
The Guardian Life Insurance Company.
The Merchants' Life Insurance Company.
The Germania Life Insurance Company.
The Eclectic Life Insurance Company.
The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company.
The World Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The Excelsior Life Insurance Company.
The National Life Insurance Company.
The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
The Economical Life Insurance Company.
The Government Security Life Insurance Co.
The North America Life Insurance Company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

Messrs. H. B. HYDE, W. H. BEERS, N. D. MORGAN, JOHN E. DE WITT, *Executive Committee representing twenty-two Associated Life Insurance Companies:*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date.

While I have no doubt of our ability to carry out our proposed action, with entire safety to the interests of the policy-holders of this Company, nevertheless, inasmuch as you aver that this proposed action will be injurious, and, in deference to your opinion, and without regard to the reserved reasons which you say exist, but of which I am ignorant, I will present your request to the meeting of our Board, to be held on Saturday next, and recommend their favorable action upon it.

Very respectfully,
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Whereupon, after discussion, the following minute and resolution were adopted:

The Board, after careful consideration of the aforesaid memorial and correspondence, do hereby resolve:

Resolved, That, while the past experience of the Company demonstrates its ability to carry out the plan of reduced premiums, according to the method recently adopted, without injury to any policy-holder in this Company, but with benefit to all, yet, in compliance with the request of the memorialists above mentioned, and the very respectable body of insurance companies above represented, they direct that the proposed reduction of rates be not carried into effect until the further action of the Board. (Extract from the minutes.)

Attest:
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President, and *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

Can a Married Woman Hold Property in a Cardiff Giant?

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 12.

The celebrated Cardiff Giant, or a cast-iron duplicate of him, has frequently been the subject of litigation in our Courts. Once the giant was stolen from his owner, and more than once the officers of the law seized him for debt. He was owned by Dr. Wiley, now gone to that bourne whence the giant came, but Mrs. Wiley claimed him as a portion of her separate estate, and exhibited him to admiring thousands in this and other cities. Mrs. Wiley had married a man named Brewster—a tall, robust man of giant proportions, but by some sort of hocus-pocus she was divorced from him, and then married Wiley, a man of quite different mold. She never ceased to regret the step she took in this matrimonial exchange, and although divorced and remarried, still cherished a kindly feeling for her first love.

One day, while perambulating one of our thoroughfares, Mrs. Wiley came across a show tent, from which issued doleful strains intended for music. She entered, and for the first time in her life beheld the wonderful Cardiff Giant. One look was enough to rivet her to the spot. The prostrate image bore such a striking resemblance to her noble Brewster that she resolved to become its owner at any cost. She sold her best parlor set, and bought the giant, and was happy in the possession. It is needless to trace the career of the image while in the hands of the Wileys: enough to say it was a source of revenue to the doctor, and a sweet memento to Mrs. Wiley, as reminding her of Brewster.

Some time ago, in some business transaction, Mrs. Wiley gave Brewster a promissory note for $100. Brewster transferred it to Mr. Ames, an old friend, and the latter sued on it. Payment was refused, on the ground that the note was given by a married woman. The Giant was then attached as the property of Mrs. Wiley, and a part of her separate estate, and she put in the plea that a married woman could not hold personal property as a separate estate. The lawyers wrangled over these points, and a great deal of sport was elicited. The decision will settle the future destiny of the Cardiff Giant, because, if sold by the Sheriff, some family man will doubtless buy him, and convert the metal into pots and kettles or some other useful articles.

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I again trespass on your columns with a testimonial of one more "fortunate," whose Steam Safe brought his books and valuables safely through the great fire in Boston.

Respectfully yours,
S. H. COLE, Manager.

To American Steam Safe Company, S. H. Cole, Manager, N. Y. Depot, No. 300 Broadway:

I am pleased to be able to add my testimony to the already long list, as to the ability of the Steam Safe to stand fire, as all of my books and papers that remained in its keeping were taken out in excellent order. I believe it to be the safe of all safes for security and safety in a great fire. Yours truly, T. S. NORVELL,
Late 1 No. Pearl-street, corner Milk.
BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1872.

The Holiday Gift Book, so beautifully illustrated, which is given away to the little boys all this month, by BALDWIN the Clothier, is attracting crowds to the famous corner of Canal-street and Broadway.—*Telegram.*

Since the Boston Fire!!

HERRING'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT
At BRIDGEPORT, Conn.
At NEW-YORK CITY.
At GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.
At WACO, Texas.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 13, 1872.
Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The safe I purchased of you was in the fire at the burning of my store, on the night of the 10th inst. After the fire, I opened the safe, and found the contents, books and papers, entirely uninjured. My entire stock in the store was destroyed, and had it not been for the safe, should have lost all my books. I am, yours truly,
GEO. A. MAYNE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.
Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, No. 251 Broadway:
GENTLEMEN: We had one of your Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of our sugar-house on the night of 29th July last. The great size of the buildings and their contents made a very hot fire. The safe was subjected to a severe test, and sustained its reputation by preserving the books, papers, and entire contents in good order. Yours,
BURGER, HURLBUT & LIVINGSTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.
Messrs. Herrings & Farrel:
GENTLEMEN: In the destructive fire of the 9th inst., which burned our Molding-mill on 26th-st., we had in use a Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 3, folding-door and burglar-proof throughout; this latter quality had been tested, and foiled the burglars' attempts. Now its fire-proof qualities have passed through a fiery trial, and it is again victorious. The building was four stories, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, filled with combustible materials. The heat was intense. Today we recovered the safe from the ruins, and when opened we found the contents in good condition, all saved.
MARCHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Per G. G. Lane, Manager.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 13, 1872.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: We had one of your safes, do not know the number. I bought it from you about four years ago. It recently went through a very big fire in this place, and saved my books and papers all very well. In opening it we were obliged to bore in and break the lock. I wish to get one a size larger. Will be in Chicago soon. Yours, &c.
J. CLANCY.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 29, 1872.
Messrs. Herrings & Farrel:
GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 8th of March, 1871, our store was entirely destroyed by fire. We had in use one of your celebrated Champion Fire-proof Safes, which was subjected to a tremendous heat, warping the iron and melting the knobs, name-plates, &c., and yet on opening it we were surprised to find all our books, papers, &c., in a perfect state of preservation. Truly yours,
B. ALEXANDER & BRO.

Manufactured and sold by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray-st., N. Y.,
No. 807 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,
No. 46 State-st., Chicago, Ill.,
No. 53 Camp-st., New-Orleans.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES for ladies' jewelry, silver-ware, laces, shawls, &c., finished in papier maché, and any other style of handsome furniture, suitable for parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber. —*Advertisement.*

Don't whisper it! But go quietly and purchase one of THE "LIGHT-RUNNING" "DOMESTIC" SEWING-MACHINES for a "Christmas Present" for your wife, daughter, or lady friend. A machine will be furnished (for trial) to responsible parties with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our WAREROOMS, (temporary,) 96 CHAMBERS-ST., and 2 BOND-ST., New-York, and 296 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Old machines of other makes taken in exchange. Agents wanted. P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Safety from Fire and Burglars.

Persons of all classes and conditions are asking themselves at this particular juncture, in view of the many terrible conflagrations, "Where we can place our SECURITIES, IMPORTANT PAPERS, and valuables of every description, out of the reach of fire, as well as of the burglar?"

Having investigated the matter to our entire satisfaction, we have come to the conclusion that the SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, of this City, is such a place.
Griffith Thomas, architect, No. 346 Broadway.
Messrs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell, iron buildings, No. 139 Centre-st.
James Bogardus, iron buildings, No. 220 East 14th-st.
Thomas Gardiner, builder, No. 13 East 62d-st.
Jeremiah T. Smith, builder, Broadway and 50th-st.
—*Advertisement.*

A Pure Stimulant.

CENTURY WHISKEY.
Ask your physician about it.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

Roebuck's Weather Strips

Protect the interior of your house and office from the cold wind. Leave your orders at ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

A Pure Stimulant.

CENTURY WHISKEY.
Ask your physician about it.—*Advertisement.*

NO FEMALE SUFFRAGE YET—But something far better and more valuable, a Wilson Sewing-machine for every wife and mother in the Union, and at the low price of $50 each for the full-finished machine. People ask why the Wilson, a leading machine in all respects, can be sold for $50. The answer is easy and direct—because its proprietors do not belong to a great "ring," whose purpose it is to keep up the price of sewing-machines. They are the true friends of the people, and show their sincerity in a way that cannot be misunderstood. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

A LADY LIKE MME. LUCCA always sets the fashion in art. She uses two "KNABE PIANOS," and thinks them the best in the world. J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway, sell them.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 934 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street. —*Advertisement.*

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST or Grocer for the BELL SCHNAPPS, a pure stimulant and tonic. Imported direct from Holland.—*Advertisement.*

Extra Dry Cabinet Champagne
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Glenham Hotel.
European Plan, No. 155 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Elegant rooms for permanent and transient guests. A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a present that can be appreciated by mother, wife, or friend. It can be set complete during the day. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Beautiful Hair Can be Secured by using CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR; restores gray hair, stops its falling. Sold everywhere.

See Here!—DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL cures croup, asthma, bronchitis, and consumption. It is suicidal to be without it.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

Wenck's Pharmacy,
under
Gilsey House.
Strictly pure chemicals and fresh drugs.
Elegant toilet requisites. Suitable for holiday presents.

MARRIED.

BENNET—BAILEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. W. W. Newell, W. H. H. BENNET to JULIA E. BAILEY, daughter of Charles Bailey, Esq., of this City.

CHAPEL—BAILEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Clement French, EDWARD R. CHAPEL to HATTIE A., only daughter of Theodore W. Bailey, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

COHEN—CROSBY.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, E. H. COHEN, of Savannah, Ga., to IDA MAY CROSBY, only daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Crosby, of Bridgeport, Conn.

FRENCH—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, of Christ Church, Brooklyn, JNO. C. FRENCH, to CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of S. J. Lewis, both of this City. No cards.

KIRKHAM—DUNHAM.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, of Pawtucket, R. I., AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM to CLARA H., daughter of Edward Dunham, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

COSTER.—At Aiken, S. C., on the 7th inst., NANNIE G., wife of Lieut. George Washington Coster, United States Navy, and daughter of Admiral Alfred Taylor, United States Navy.

☞ Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

CROLL.—On Saturday, at 3 P. M., NANCY, wife of Hamilton Croll.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DURBIN.—On Friday, Dec. 13, WILLIAM WALLACE DURBIN, only son of Alexander C. and Clara Durbin, aged 1 year and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 15, at No. 242 West 23d-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DUYCKINCK.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 14, ESTELLE, daughter of Julia A. and the late John H. Duyckinck, in the 18th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDWINS.—At No. 382 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Dec. 14, 1872, Mr. CHARLES C. EDWINS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENSETT.—On the 14th inst., of apoplexy, JOHN F. KENSETT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KETTLE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, EDWARD, youngest son of Terrence and Mary Kettle, age 19 years, 8 months, 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers (John J. and Bernard) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 43 Perry-st., on Sunday at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

PRENTICE.—On the 12th of December, WILLIAM JAMES, youngest son of Robert and Catherine Prentice, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives, also members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 85 8th-av., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SYMINGTON.—At Newburg, on Saturday, 14th December, ELIZA, wife of James Symington, aged 47 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, from No. 3 West 46th-st.

MARLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, DANIEL MARLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 57 West 39th-st., on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 13, JOSEPH R. MARTIN, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral at the M. E. Church, Bayonne, Monday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family invited to attend.

MOORING.—On the 13th inst., of dropsy, W. S. MOORING, eldest son of Eli and Jane (Greenhalgh) Mooring.

Funeral takes place at 1 o'clock Sunday, the 15th inst., at No. 551 West 27th-st.

McNAIER.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, JAMES McNAIER, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 27 2d-av., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday evening, of scarlet fever, HARRY B., youngest son of John and Miriam Nicholson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 170 West 11th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—Of scarlet fever, on the 14th inst., LULU, daughter of Dr. James H. and Mary L. Ward, aged 5 years, 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 112 4th-st., Williamsburg.

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PURE AERATED MILK,
INDORSED BY HENRY BERGH.

An article of luxury to all, and indispensable to invalids and children. Delivered daily, fresh from the farm and the same cow. The animal heat extracted by costly and special machinery. Each family's milk sealed in a separate can to prevent adulteration. Circulars with full particulars and Mr. Bergh's remarks furnished at my office, No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York.
J. H. RUSHMORE,
Old Westbury, Long Island.

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and Paintings are among the specialties of this collection.

The whole to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock.
The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS for young and old friends—ÆSOP'S FABLES, sixty engravings, full gilt, $1. POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN, illustrated, full gilt, $1. GEMS OF GOLDSMITH'S, comprising THE TRAVELER, THE DESERTED VILLAGE, and THE HERMIT, just issued, beautifully illustrated, full gilt, $1. AYMS AND AIDS, for girls and young women, $1 50. HOPES AND HELPS, for the young of both sexes. THE CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLD, $1 50. THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE, 75c. WAYS OF LIFE; The Right Way and the Wrong Way, $1. WEAVER'S WORKS, for the young, $3. HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT, $2 50. LIFE AT HOME; or, the Family and its Members, $1 50. MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY, $1. ORATORY; or Extemporaneous Speaking, $1 50. THE CARRIAGE PAINTER'S ILLUSTRATED MANUAL, $1. THE EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT; or the New Testament in Greek, and a new version in English, $4. WEDLOCK; or, the Right Relations of the Sexes, $1 50. HOW TO READ CHARACTER, a new illustrated hand-book, 170 engravings, $1 25. FAMILY GYMNASIUM, with numerous illustrations, $1 75. EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER, $1. NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; or, Signs of Character, with over 1,000 illustrations, cloth, $5; calf, $8; Turkey Morocco, full gilt, $10. All useful and beautiful. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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FOR SALE—An elegant stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S, at prices which will defy competition.

Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Scott, in cloth and fine binding; Ruskin's Works, the Art Journal complete in twenty-three volumes, Carlyle's Works, Goethe and Schiller's Works. All of these books are the best editions, and at the lowest price.

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THE HANDSOMEST DISPLAY OF Carved Goods suitable for holiday presents, will be found at the SWISS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 26 East 14th-st., corner of University-place and Union-square.

HOJER & CO., PAINTERS, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.—Signs, patent net banners and engraved metal signs; store and office painting.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th st., New-York, are out with a new edition of DR. E. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. This book is beautifully printed and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages, embellished with two hundred illustrations. The author is a bold yet pleasing writer, as well as a successful practitioner in this City. The book has already had an immense sale, and is one of the most appropriate Holiday Gifts to be found in the market.

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BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

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TWO HALLS TO LET
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Apply to R. SOMERVILLE, No. 82 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach THIS (Sunday) EVENING in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Enchanted Ground.* Morning service at 10½. Strangers welcome.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, sermon by Rev. E. GAY, with third service. Subject—*A Country home for the Poor Children.* Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures 10½ A. M. Subject *First Corinthians, 15th chapter, 50th verse—Now this I say brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God*; and 7½ P. M., *Generic Progress.* Children's Lyceum, 12 M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. H. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

AN ENTERTAINMENT OF THE INfant Class of the Cornell Memorial M. E. Sunday-school, 76th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 30 cents.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED at the Hall of the Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Sailors and their friends cordially invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching SUNDAY, 15th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BISHOP VAIL WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of his work in Kansas.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st.—Free Service.—To relieve the pressure upon the accommodations in this Church, there is, besides the MORNING service at 10½ and EVENING at 7½, a free service at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON officiates at all.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av. and 39th-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 7, 9, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 3½ o'clock, Rev. E. GAY, Jr., will preach, and a collection will be made for the "House of the Good Shepherd," Haverstraw. At 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK SILL will preach, and a collection will be made for the poor of St. Ambrose Parish, New-York City.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor. SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Subject—MORNING, *Covetousness and Its Cure.* In the EVENING will begin a course of practical sermons to the young people. Subject—*Getting Ready.* Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject—*Prayer not an Experiment, but the Law and Necessity of Spiritual Life.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING discourse addressed to young men; all are cordially invited.

ENTICEMENTS TO CRIMINAL GAINS; Conspiracies in the Market Places, the Council Chambers, and the Highways, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Look in.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Whom the Son makes free, is free indeed.* Come.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; entrance 125th and 126th sts. Sunday-school at 2½. Prayer-meeting and lecture, FRIDAY EVENING.

"IT IS DONE!"—WHAT IS DONE? BISHop SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach the Truth of God on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Seven Last Plagues.*—Rev. xvi.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERvoir-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Use and Abuse of the Faith in Immortality.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching in the MORNING by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D.; preaching in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock; at the Colgate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend; all seats free. WM. KEMP, Superintendent.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*How to Make Home Happy.* Strangers always welcome.

PEW FOR SALE.—CALVARY CHURCH 21st-st. and 4th-av., for less than cost, owner having moved out of town. Inquire of JOHN ROCHFORD, No. 260 Broadway, (basement,) corner of Warren-st.

REV. J. G. WHITE WILL PREACH ON SABBATH at 10½ A. M., in the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., New-York. Subject—*Spirit of Antichrist*; also at NIGHT, in Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 294 Hudson-st., between Dominick and Spring sts. Subject—*The Great Papal Conflict.*

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Bishop R. S. FOSTER, Rev. C. S. HARROWER, and Rev. WM. F. BUTLER will speak in behalf of St. Mark's (Colored) M. E. Church at 7½ P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

REV. DR. HARE, BISHOP ELECT OF Niobrara, will address the ladies of the Niobrara League, MONDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M., at Grace Chapel. All interested in the Indian Missions of the Episcopal Church are invited to attend.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARKSON will preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 15. Services 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. Seats free; visitors and strangers welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 85th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAYS, 10½ and 7½. Sunday-school, 2½. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—"*Jesus Himself.*" *Appearances Before the Incarnation.* Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—A funeral discourse will be preached by Elder JOHN B. COOK, on the death of Elder Barnett Matthias, at 3 P. M., SUNDAY. All are cordially invited to hear—*He Sleeps in Jesus. Blessed Sleep.*

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL—TRINITY Parish, No. 262 Bowery.—Rev. ARTHUR C. KIMBER having been appointed to the charge of this Mission Chapel, will enter on his duties on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Preaching may be expected to-morrow (SABBATH) morning and afternoon at the usual hours, 10½ and 3 o'clock. To strangers we extend a cordial invitation.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 7½, 9, and 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; in the EVENING, the Rector will continue the course of lectures on *The Distinctive Features of the Anglican Church.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—TODAY, (Sunday,) holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for deaf mutes, at 3½ P. M., and Rev. Mr. PRENTISS, of Charleston, S. C., at 7½ P. M. Free seats.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Special services and sermon for the children at 10½ A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 8TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY, 15th inst. Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Service and sermon at 10½. Sunday-school, 2½. Rev. CLARENCE BUEL will preach at 7½ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC SERMONS, WITH REFerence to theology and religion, by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., followed by a discussion.

THE THIRD LECTURE IN THE course on the *Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age* will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Is there a Personal God? or, Law as Related to Will in the Universe.*

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Waverly-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. W. KRAMER, of Grace Chapel, will preach in the EVENING.

"WHY THE WORLD WILL NOT Believe the Church as a Witness of Christ." Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Important Decision by the Secretary of the Treasury—The Warehouse Department.

The following important decision has been received at the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1872.

SIR: It appears by a report of Special Agent Lobdell, under date of Nov. 20, 1872, that the Erie Railway Company, as well as the Customs officers at your port, have labored under a misapprehension of Department instructions as to the kind of locks required to be used on cars containing merchandise without appraisement, in transit from New-York to certain other ports, and that they have allowed the use of the lock known as the "D Lock," and glass seals of the American Seal Lock Company, instead of the "XX Lock" of said Company, and glass seals with photographs.

I have, therefore, to direct that hereafter you permit no car laden with such merchandise to leave your custody until all openings thereto shall have been secured with the "XX American Seal-Lock," and glass seals, and that a photograph of the seals used be placed in each copy of the special manifest of the goods contained therein. The expense for all such locks and seals must be borne by common carriers.

It further appears by a communication of Mr. E. T. Hopkins, Agent of the Erie Railway Company, that the several ports in the United States to which they have the requisite means of transportation under the act of July 14, 1870, are as follows, viz.: Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, and San Francisco—the last two named in full car-loads only. That merchandise destined to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Detroit, can be transported without transhipment; that, owing to difference in gauge of railroads, shipments to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and San Francisco, require trans-shipment as follows, viz.: Merchandise for St. Louis, at Buffalo and Cincinnati; for Chicago, Louisville, and San Francisco, at Buffalo.

Under these circumstances I have to direct that in all cases when transhipment as above shall be intended by the Erie Railway Company, such fact must be so set forth in the entry, "Form A," and in the special manifest, "Form F;" that a copy of the manifest be immediately transmitted to the Customs officer at the point or points of transhipment, as provided for by regulations of April 28, 1871, which may be found on page 28 of the regulations governing the transportation of merchandise without appraisement under the act of July 14, 1870, and acts amendatory thereof.

I have also to state that it appears by the communication of Mr. Hopkins, above referred to, that the Erie Railway Company have not (at present) the requisite means of transportation to the ports of Evansville, Memphis, or to New-Orleans, consequently the lading of merchandise, without appraisement, on cars owned or controlled by the Erie Railway Company, for transportation to those ports, will not hereafter be permitted by you until said Company shall satisfy you that they do possess suitable means of transportation to those points. Such shipments by the Erie Railway Company, under the aforesaid act, will, therefore, be confined to the ports of Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and San Francisco, to which they state they have the requisite means of transportation.

I have further to direct that in cases where it is intended to make transhipment at Buffalo, or at Cincinnati, such intentions must be set forth in the entry and in the special manifest.

I am, very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 14.

By Judge Barrett.

Arnold vs. Glass; motion granted with $10 costs.

In re Isaac Fannaholtz et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Gregory vs. Gregory; referred back for further proofs.

John Kisselman vs. Christina Kisselman; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Robinson.

Washburn vs. Terrett; extra allowance of $1,000 to defendant.

Johnson vs. Noble; judgment for plaintiff for amount in controversy with costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 71.—*Hanrick, Administrator, vs. Barton et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This suit was brought to try title to eleven leagues of land situated in the County of Falls, Texas, and, as alleged in the petition, formally granted by the proper authorities of the State of Cohahuila and Texas to one De La Serda.

The case was tried before the Court, a jury being waived, and the decision was that the plaintiff failed to establish a legal derivative title from Serda, the original grantee. The evidence was altogether documentary, and two deeds relied on by the plaintiff to show title from Serda were excluded, one because the original being lost. An affidavit of the loss had not been made three days before the trial, and notice of filing of the affidavit had not been given; the other, because it was held to be only a defective or imperfect conveyance, not passing a legal title, but requiring the aid of a Court of Equity or a more formal execution, to completely vest the fee, so as to sustain an action at law. It is here contended that by the decisions of this Court, the proof of loss, in such a case, will be received at any time on the trial, and that the first deed was therefore excluded by error; and that the objection to the second one would not be good in the Courts of Texas.

W. G. Hale for plaintiff, in error; G. F. Moore for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court has announced that during the years 1873 and 1874, it will hold its terms commencing on the first Monday of January, March, May, and October of each year. Such terms to continue as long as the Justices shall deem necessary for the disposition of the business before it.

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Watches,
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Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, from........$25 to $125
Gent's Gold Hunting Watches from.........$37 to $250
Boys' Silver Hunting Watches, from.........$8 50 to $18
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AMERICAN WATCHES
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A large assortment of Rich Jewelry, Diamonds, and Silver-ware.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
of elaborate designs of our own manufacture, warranted equal in quality and finish to any in the country.
Wedding-rings of 18 and 22 carat gold, warranted to assay for the full quality represented.
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If you don't believe it come and judge for yourself.

CARD.
HENRY MAILLARD,
CONFECTIONER,
Of Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway,
Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he will open an up-town branch establishment on or about Dec. 15, 1872, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of bonbonnières and fancy boxes suitable for holiday presents, SPECIALTIES.
New bonbons, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

ARNOULD'S CELEBRATED WOOSTER-street Candies retailed at thirty cents a pound. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call. Fairs, festivals, &c., served at wholesale prices. D. ARNOULD, No. 17 Wooster-st., nine doors above Canal-st.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

MILLINERY.

FURS.—SABLE, MINK, AND ALASKA, VELVET Bonnets and Hats, Children's Furs and Hats. Prices reduced 30 per cent. Holiday Gifts. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake, save $1.

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STERN BROS.
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
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110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET. 110
Will display MONDAY, and during the week, in addition to their already large stock, six cases of choicest
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES,
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Paris and Vienna,
per steamer *Frisia*,
Comprising
Real Russia Porte-monnaies, Chatelaines, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Cigar-cases, Card Receivers, Swiss Carved Wood Goods in great variety, Book-racks, Stands, Wall Pockets, Baskets, Racks, Stands, &c., Bronze Statuary, Writing-desks, Oxidized Ink-stands, Looking-glasses, Watch-stands and many other novelties too numerous to mention.
We will also display an elegant stock of Paris and Vienna Fans, in Russia Leather, Pearl, Ivory, French Gilt, and Lace, from 95c. upward, including some very great bargains; also, French Gilt Jewelry, Whitby Jet Goods, finest Paris Jet Sets, Necklaces, Jet Bands, Pins, Bracelets, in great profusion, Russia Leather Satchels, Bags and Belts at a reduction of 40 per cent. from former prices.

We have now ready for inspection, made up expressly for the holidays, choice stock of Gents' Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets, of cashmere, velvet, empress cloth, &c., made up in first-class style. Gents' Dressing Gowns, trimmed and quilted, satin face, at $13 and upward. In Ladies' Morning Wrappers, we have, without exception, the finest line in the City. Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers, trimmed with satin, $4 75, $5 25, and $7 50. Empress cloth Wrappers, trimmed very elaborately with satin, and made in a superior manner, at $11 75 up to $18. Many other styles, at $6, $7 25 upward; all positively greatly less than any other establishment.

As the season is drawing to a close we have marked down all our
Black and Colored Trimming Velvets,
Black Cloaking Velvets,
Colored Satins and Turquoises,
fully 20 per cent.
Good Trimming Velvets, both Black and Colors, including the most desirable and scarce colors, at $1 65, $2, and $2 38, much better at $3 and $3 25.
Colored Satins, for evening wear, full width, good quality and all shades, at $1 19.
In our
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT
we are offering our immense assortment of rich Passementeri Gimps and Fringes, Ornaments and Loops, Knotted Tassel and Bullion Fringes at a great reduction, in order to reduce our stock before taking our annual inventory.
LACES.
Real Guipure and Thread Laces—just now an exceedingly rich assortment very cheap.
Point and Point Applique Laces, Real Valenciennes Laces, large variety.
Black and Colored Yak Laces, great bargains.
Elegant Black Yak Laces, at 30c., 43c., 65c., and 85c.; former prices nearly double.
Spanish and Dotted Nets and Veils at our usually low figures.
Our
Berlin Worsted
Embroidery Department
is now replete with the largest collection of Rugs, Cushions, Strips, Slippers, Ottomans, and many other novelties to be found in the City. We opened three cases of new Goods the past week, and feel confident that for rich designs and colors and unique novelties to be without a rival. Also large variety of French Perfumes, Soaps, and Toilet Articles of the most popular and well-known makes. Colgate & Co.'s Soaps: all the favorite brands, 10 per cent. less than other stores. Applique Ties in all sizes and shapes, cheap.

In our made-up Lace Goods' Department we are offering a large line of Capes, Fichus, Sleeves, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, and Sets, both real and imitation, of our own manufacture, and new designs at prices which we guarantee to please the most economical. Point and Point Applique Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Barbes, Guipure, Real Thread, and Llama Capes, a large assortment of ladies' Organdie and Lace Ties, at 38, 46, 65 cents. Handkerchiefs—Full lines of Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched and Hemmed; Initial and Embroidered Handkerchiefs put up in the most attractive manner, expressly for Holiday Presents, very low; Embroidered Sets of Collars and Cuffs at 62c., 75c., 98c., upward; some very choice bargains. An inspection of this department will convince ladies of the many inducements we are offering.

STERN BROS
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
SIXTH-AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD. 110

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers, and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
THURSDAY, Dec. 17,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales rooms,
No. 95 Chambers, and No. 77 Reade sts.,
UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, COMPRISING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF A WELL-KNOWN DESIGNER
of this City, which for beauty of design and workmanship cannot be surpassed, embracing as follows: Superb satin-wood cabinet book-case, lined with blue velvet, elegantly carved by Rosigeville, cost $2,000; elaborately-carved black-walnut buffet, with plate glass mirror, and richly inlaid; two carved wood and gilt-mounted mantels of unique and beautiful designs; ebony Marquetrie inlaid cabinet, richly-carved walnut extension tables, Marquetrie inlaid ormolu mounted centre and side tables, pedestals and Jardinieres, elaborately carved black-walnut and oak mantel mirrors, hall-stands and chairs, ladies' secretary, black-walnut bedroom suite, with hard-wood polished and gilt mountings, carved rose-wood and black-walnut parlor and library suites, &c., &c.
Also,
ENGLISH WATER-COLORS.
A private collection of very fine English water-colors, from the gallery of a well-known connoisseur; elegantly framed in gilt and walnut.
Also,
About 100 fine European chromos, of recent importation, comprising copies in landscapes, marines, and figure-pieces, from the works of celebrated artists of the French and Dusseldorf schools. To be sold without reserve.
The above are now on exhibition till day of sale, and we would respectfully invite an examination from our friends and all those desiring artistic works in furniture or pictures.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office; Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 110 to 114 East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL—ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., special sale of bronzes, French, Prague, Vienna, and Berlin goods, in great variety.
Superb bronze sets for dining-room, library, &c.; Louis XIV. and other exquisite designs.
Rich china decorated vases, figures, jardinieres, card-receivers, punch-bowls, rich tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, large china enameled vases, two feet high.
Silver-plated ware, very beautiful designs of tea sets, castors, Bozart vases, epergnes, flower-stands, castors, goblets, tea, dessert, and dinner knives and forks, in cases.
Also, an invoice of elegant Turkish and Persian rugs.
Also, three solid silver tea and coffee sets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872. }

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872. }

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Classes every day; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

DRY GOODS.

Santa Claus
AND
R. H. MACY & CO.
Will continue their great Sale of
Toys,
DOLLS,
AND
HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS
UNTIL
CHRISTMAS.
Acknowledged by everybody to be the Largest and Finest Exhibition of HOLIDAY GOODS ever seen in this country.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

AT
MEARES
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
Grand exhibition of
TOYS, DOLLS,
AND
FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

Glove Boxes,	Nine-pins.	Dolls of
Work Boxes,	Ring Games,	Every kind,
Hdkf. Boxes,	Chinese Games,	Rag Dolls,
Writing Desks,	Guns & Swords,	Dolls' Silk Dr'ss's
Lava Ware,	Military Outfits,	French Dolls,
Odor Caskets,	Grocery Stores,	Worsted Dolls,
Card Receivers,	Warehouses,	Kitchen F'rnit're
Work Baskets,	Drums,	Ranges & Stoves
Dressing Cases,	Horses & W'g'ns	Building Blocks,
Bohemian	Dog Carts,	Paint Boxes,
Glassware,	Express Wag'ns,	Parlor Furniture
Toilet Sets,	Whips,	Dolls' Wagons,

Russia and Vienna Leather Glove Boxes and Purses. Willow Work-Stands and Silk-lined Work Baskets. Embroidered Worsted Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
Gents' Silk Ties, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Dress Shirts, Mufflers, and Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-wear.
Nubias, Knit Shawls, Hoods, Leggings, &c.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
A large lot of Remnants and Dress Patterns at very low prices, and a choice lot of Calicoes, 11½c. ℔ yard.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets and Velveteens, Sash Ribbons, Neck Ties, Roman Sashes and Ties, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Loops, and Buttons.
THREAD, GUIPURE, POINT APPLIQUE, AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
Embroidered Sets, Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Fine Linen Hem-stitched Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Flannels, Blankets, Comfortables, Quilts, &c. Fine Nottingham Lace, 25c., 38c., 50c., and 63c. yard. All forming the largest display of useful and ornamental Holiday Goods ever exhibited in the City.
STORE OPEN TILL 9 1-2 EVERY EVENING DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

Great Reduction in Prices.
Johnson, Burns & Co.
UNION-SQUARE,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 16, and during the week, the balance of their Fall and Winter importation of
French Millinery Goods,
at a further reduction on last week's prices, in order to make room for a large stock of
FANCY GOODS,
which are now being opened for the
HOLIDAYS.
Trimmed Bonnets
And Round Hats.

BONNETS.	ROUND HATS.
$8 50,	$7 00,
$10 00,	$9 00,
$13 50,	$10 00,
$15 00, and	$13 00, and
$16 50.	$15 00.

VERY STYLISH GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF MATERIALS.
RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR,
BERLIN WOOL AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
34 and 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

C. W. FRENCH.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS | HOLIDAY PRESENTS
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
in
Ladies' Scarf Rings,
Fine
Silk Umbrellas,
Chatelaines and Belts.
Oxide
Glove and Jewelry Boxes.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
of all kinds.
Gold and Oxide Canes.
Novelties in
PARIS AND GENEVA JEWELRY
for
Ladies and Gentlemen.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE
and
BREAKFAST JACKETS
at less than COST.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
UNDER-CLOTHING, &c.
C. W. FRENCH,
Importer of Men's Furnishing Goods and Fine French Jewelry.
No. 569 Broadway, Prince-st. corner.

A GREAT SALE OF CARPETING
AT
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av., one door below 13th-st.
Tremendous bargains
in
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.,
to make room for extensive alterations.
English Tapestry..............................$1 15
English (5 frame) body Brussels..............1 65
Velvets...2 00
Also,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.
N. B.—This is a very rare chance for purchasers to save 15 to 20 per cent. Call and examine.

DINKELSPIEL, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor-place, should be visited by all ladies. Dress trimmings and laces; the choicest goods at auction prices.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 18, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
FRESH GOODS IN NEUTRAL COLORS.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, Dec. 16,
100 pieces of the very LATEST SHADES,
AT $3 PER YARD.
THE EARLIER FALL SHADES, IN DARK AND LIGHT COLORS, HAVE BEEN REDUCED FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE SELLING IN THEIR
BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT,
BONNETS, BLACK SATIN FINISH, 25-INCH, at $2 and $2 25, REGULAR PRICE, $2 50 and $2 75.
GOURD CACHEMIRE, 25-INCH, at $2 and $2 25.
PONCET, CACHEMIRE, 25-inch, at $2 50 and $3.
GUINET'S DRAP DE FRANCE, AT $1 62, $1 75, AND $2.
BELLON'S DRAP DE FRANCE, AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2.
PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS, WE WILL PLACE ALL OF THE ABOVE APPROVED MAKES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THE CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 16,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, FROM 15c. PER YARD UPWARD.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, AND TO FACILITATE SALES, THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 16,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL LACE GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONSISTING OF VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, CAPES, FICHUS, AND TIES. POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS, BARBS, COIFFURES, CAPES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS. BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, PARASOL AND FAN COVERS. POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS AT DECIDED BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK. BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, SPANISH, AND FRENCH LACES IN ALL WIDTHS. A LARGE STOCK OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, APPLIQUE AND SWISS T:DIES, ROMAN SASHES, SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, FANCY TIES, &c., &c., IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS, AND BOAS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS, FROM $20 TO $30.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX, AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, AT LOW PRICES.
TRIMMING FURS CUT ANY WIDTH, IN ALASKA SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEALSKIN, MINK, ASTRACHAN, SWANSDOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Fine Holiday Goods,
OPERA GLASSES,
and
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.
Vienna Bronzes and Russia Leather Goods. Bohemian Glass, Parian and Porcelain Vases and Ornaments.
French Bronzes by all the celebrated artists. Composition Bronzes in great variety. Gold and Jet Jewelry and Ornaments of every description.
A full assortment of Toilet Articles.
Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo and fine wood Hair Brushes.
Lubin's Extracts and Soaps, Farina Cologne, Perfumery, in boxes, fancy styles.
French and German Bon Bon. Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Silk, Satin, and Velvet, the finest assortment in the City.
Cheap Paper Fancy Boxes, in great variety. Holiday Books for children.
Holiday Books for grown folks.
And a very extended stock of Stationery, Stationery Articles, Initial Paper, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, &c.
A fine assortment of Silver and Plated Silver-ware.
We have made a specialty in fine Plated Ware for five years, and our constantly-increasing trade proves the quality we are dealing in.
Small Wares, a full assortment.
Ladies' Ties, in great variety, at very low prices.
We keep a good assortment of ladies' and children's Furs, and we sell them at low prices.
A good assortment of ladies', gents', and children's Hosiery, Gloves, Under-wear, and Kid Gloves.
A great variety of Knit Fancy Articles in this stock.
A large and very interesting stock of House Furnishing Goods, a very favorite stock.
A large and well-selected stock of Carved Goods, Brackets, &c., and 300 different styles of fancy Baskets; 2,000 Canary Birds, all good singers, and a fine assortment of Cages to keep them in.
We have a fine assortment of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Hats, Feathers and Flowers, and a full line of the celebrated G. F. black Velvet Ribbons; every variety Corset and Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c.
Our assortment of Laces and
Lace Articles,
Embroideries, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Linen Hankerchiefs, and many other articles in this stock were selected specially for the holiday season.
Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in great variety.
Our Confectionery Department is well supplied for the comfort of the children, and is under the special supervision of Santa Claus, who is now in full charge of our Toy and Doll Departments, and will remain so until Christmas.
R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT H. O'NEILL & CO.'S,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
respectfully announce to their customers and public
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
10 dozen ROMAN SASHES, $5; reduced from $7 20.
25 dozen ROMAN SASHES, from $6 to $15.
FANCY SASHES.
50 cartons 7-inch COLORED SASH RIBBONS, all silk, 90c., worth $1 25.
20 cartons 6-inch COLORED WATERED SASH RIBBONS, $1.
100 cartons 6 and 7-inch WATERED VELVET SASH RIBBONS, 75c. and $1. Goods which cost in gold $1 25 and $1 75 yard.
FULL LINE OF
COLORED GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS.

GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
500 dozen WINDSOR TIES, 42c.
1,000 dozen WINDSOR TIES, 63c., finest goods made.
500 dozen ROMAN TIES, 28c.
500 dozen FICHUS, $1 50.
CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS.
KID GLOVES.
1,000 dozen KID GLOVES, $1.
500 dozen KID GLOVES, $1 35.
LACE GOODS.
POINT LACE CAPES,
POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES LACE CAPES,
VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
VALENCIENNES COLLARS and SLEEVES.
500 LACE COLLARS, 10c., 13c., 15c., 20c., and upward.
300 SWISS TIES, 30c., 40c., 50c., and upward.
CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS, $3 75 and upward.
Large assortment of LACE VAILS in all the NEWEST SHAPES.
Latest novelties in made-up LACE GOODS for evening wear, made up and to order.

H. O'NEILL & CO.
CLOSING OUT THE STOCK
OF
ROUND HATS.
50 dozen SILK VELVET ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, $2 65.
100 dozen FELT HATS AND BONNETS, $1 35.
50 dozen TRIMMED FELT HATS, $2 and $2 35.
100 CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, 50c., formerly sold, $1 50.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF VELVETS.
25 pieces Black Silk Velvets, $2 and $2 25 to $3.
27-inch Black Silk Velvet, $4 50, reduced from $6.
Colored Silk Velvets in all the newest shades.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
25 dozen Long Willow Plumes, $3 50 to $10.
OSTRICH PLUMES,
OSTRICH TIPS,
JET ORNAMENTS.
50 dozen Jet Bead Bands, 75c.
100 dozen Jet Bands, from 50c. to $3.
We have now open the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE stock of MILLINERY GOODS in the City, and at the LOWEST PRICES.
N. B.—All goods marked in plain figures.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av. and 20th-st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. Latest novelties in Redingotes. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. COME EARLY.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
NEW-YORK,
WILL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 16, OFFER A LARGE LINE OF
Fancy, Striped & Plaid Silks,
At 75c., $1, and $1 10 per yard,
GREATLY BELOW THE ACTUAL MARKET VALUE,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
5,000 Dress Patterns of English and French Plain and Fancy Woolen Dress Goods, Calicoes, &c.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers, will be placed on a separate counter.

Real India Camel's Hair
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A REDUCTION OF FULLY
25 PER CENT.
will be made on the above STOCK on MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Ladies' and Children's
Outfitting Department
REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
N. B.—BRIDAL TROSSEAUX AND INFANTS' WARDROBES a Specialty. All orders filled with dispatch.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
The Balance of the above Stock, and the Paris Evening Costumes, Opera Cloaks, &c., &c.,
WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

Elegant Christmas and New Year's
PRESENTS.
SILK UMBRELLAS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ALL SIZES AND COLORS, CHATELAINES, &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CARPETS,
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Are now offering a Large Assortment of
5-Frame English Body Brussels, at $1 75 and $1 85 per yard, in desirable styles.
Royal Wilton, at $2 50 and $2 75 per yard, in choice colorings.
English Tapestries, from $1 25 upward.
Also, just received a large invoice of
SMYRNA CARPETS
(IN ONE PIECE,)
In New and Elegant Designs.
Also,
A fine assortment SHEEPSKIN and other MATS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., imported expressly for the Holidays.

Upholstery Department.
HAVE NOW OPEN A FINE SELECTION OF
Furniture and Curtain Materials, in Satin Damasks, Satins, Figured Poplins, Cachemires, Oriental Tapestries, Lampas, Plain and Figured Terries, and Broche Satins.
French and Swiss Lace, Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Laces, &c., in all the Latest Novelties of the season.
Also, Mirrors, Cornices, and Shades made and promptly put up.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
USEFUL PRESENTS,
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
2 CASES BLACK ALPACAS, 50c.
A VERY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY.
BLACK SERGE, 30c., WORTH 45c.
FRENCH CASHMERE MERINOES.
EMPRESS CLOTH, VELOURS, BIARRITZ CLOTH,
TAMISE CLOTH, BRILLIANTINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH.
BLACK SILKS, &C.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS; ALSO, CHOICE EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, SUITS.
ALASKA FURS, MUFF AND BOA, $10.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
No. 900 Broadway,
Corner of 21st-st.,
Will offer, on Monday, 16th December,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
Rich Imported SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS and EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISE, FURS, and FUR TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LINGERIE, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, imported and their own make, the best and cheapest in the City.
SPECIAL.
100 RICH PARIS VELVET CLOAKS, from $70 to $100; worth double.
Misses' Suits from $10 to $20.
A special lot very cheap.
BONNET & BELLON'S BEST BLACK SILKS, on consignment, at much less than market prices.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
No. 900 Broadway.

BOYS AND GIRLS.
SANTA CLAUS has just arrived with all the New Toys, Dolls, Novelties, and Games of every laughable description, and makes his Head-quarters at our Store.
R. H. MACY & CO.

POPULAR PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT THE POPULAR CARPET-STORE,
No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st.
Body Brussels, $1 75 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 to $1 25 per yard.
Three-ply Carpet, $1 50 per yard.
Extra Super Carpet, $1 to $1 25 per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50 cents to $1 per yard.
Cocoa Mattings, 50 cents to 75 cents per yard.
Oil-cloths, 40 cents to $1 per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers equally low.
GIVE US A CALL.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

LORD & TAYLOR

Have decided to offer during HOLIDAY WEEK the following GOODS as desirable and suitable for the HOLIDAY TRADE, and peculiarly adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS:

SILKS.—Full lines of EVENING SILKS, comprising the most delicate, desirable, and fashionable shades and tints offered by any house in this City. Also, STREET and DRESS SILKS, in great variety, and at very reasonable prices. Also, Silk Remnants at less than half cost. A Silk Dress is an appropriate Holiday gift.

COSTUMES.—The great reduction of prices in this Department will afford unusual opportunities to secure handsome presents in Costumes, Reception Dresses, Walking Suits, Robes de Chambre, and richly-quilted Skirts, at a comparatively small outlay. Either of these articles would be a remembrance highly appreciated by its recipient.

CLOAKS and SHAWLS.—Our assortment of CAPES, SACQUES, BASQUES, and CLOAKS is large and handsome, offering in Velvets, Beaver, and other cloths, richly-trimmed and embroidered garments, suitable and seasonable for the Holidays. Also, India, Ottoman, Paisley, and other Shawls, at very reasonable prices.

DRESS GOODS.—Lines of DRESS GOODS, in all the FASHIONABLE SHADES and TINTS of OLIVE and PEACOCK GREENS, are offered at reduced prices, and, DRESS PATTERNS will be sold during the week at figures so low as to enable all to avail themselves of the great advantages here offered. Also LACE GOODS for the Holidays.

FURS and FUR SETS.—Handsome Christmas gifts in Sable, Mink, Ermine, Astrakhan, and Squirrel, and other Furs. Also, very handsome

SEALSKIN SACQUES, JACKETS, AND SETS.

VELVETS.—SILKS and CLOAKING VELVETS will be sold until Jan. 1, at prices so greatly reduced as to merit the attention of purchasers.

BOYS' SUITS.—In this Department, to which great attention has been given, will be found Boys' Cassimere Suits, for school wear, from $6 to $10, and suits consisting of Coat, Pants, and Vest, from $10 to $18. Also, Novelties in Dress Suits, Overcoats, and Skating Jackets, not found elsewhere.

UPHOLSTERY.—Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Brocatelles, Satins, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Mirrors with connecting Cornices, Cornices Shades, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING.—DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS and CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, and other articles for gentlemen, suitable for the Holidays, to which the attention of ladies is invited.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES, and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors, put up in quantities to suit the purchaser.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully-selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands in bronze, and other materials, bronze Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, Perfume Packages and Boxes, Toilet and other sets, and small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for Holiday presents.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTIETH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

WILSON & GREIG
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.
BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WILSON & GREIG.
BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

WILSON & GREIG.
BARGAINS IN OPERA CLOAKS very desirable.

WILSON & GREIG.
BARGAINS IN STUFF COSTUMES of all kinds of materials; 500 BERLIN COSTUMES, latest fashion, from $15 to $60, consigned to us, and must be sold. They are surprisingly cheap.

WILSON & GREIG
Have 500 elegant imported CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, from $5 to $25; styles exclusive, and must be reduced in price.

WILSON & GREIG
Have INFANTS' WARDROBES complete in every article, and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

WILSON & GREIG
Have received a new assortment of BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES.

WILSON & GREIG
Have received several cases containing elegant POINT-LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, and SETS; also fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets, which are handsome and cheap.

WILSON & GREIG
Will offer 1,000 FANCY GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at much less than cost.

WILSON & GREIG
Have a complete assortment of Mourning Goods, and the best and CHEAPEST BLACK SILK we have ever sold.

WILSON & GREIG
Are selling off their HOSIERY. [Department will be discontinued.]

WILSON & GREIG
Have received PARIS EMBROIDERED DOUBLE CASHMERE and CAMEL'S-HAIR POLONAISES, DOLMANS, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE CAPES, made up and unmade.

WILSON & GREIG
Have the cheapest FURS of every description for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN, and FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds.

100 black ALASKA sets, Muff and Boa	$10 00
100 black ASTRAKHAN sets, Muff and Boa	7 00
100 black imitation LYNX sets, Muff and Boa	10 00
100 River MINK sets, Muff and Boa	6 50
500 LADIES' brown fur BOAS	2 00
100 CHILDREN'S SETS, MUFF and BOA	2 00
100 CHILDREN'S SETS, very fine	3 00
100 CHILDREN'S SETS, finest made	4 00
VERY FINE ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, only	10 00

Ladies' fine Furs of all kinds at such prices as cannot be found in regular fur stores.
Ladies will please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WILSON & GREIG
Make WEDDING OUTFITS, MOURNING OUTFITS, Reception Dresses and Dress-making of every description for LADIES and CHILDREN with dispatch and at reasonable prices.
WHITE STRIPED GRENADINE, EMBROIDERED ROSES and BRANCHES, for EVENING wear, very new, and not to be found elsewhere.

Wilson & Greig,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
NOTICE.—Persons purchasing for charities or institutions can have a large choice of cloaks and costumes. Although not of the latest fashion, they are well made and surprisingly cheap.

OPEN EVENINGS.
SANTA CLAUS
HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL
CHRISTMAS,
FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-avenue.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
FROM
EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
EIGHTH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
We have imported all our TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS direct from the largest European manufacturers, and sell the same at wholesale prices.
TOYS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Guns, Swords,
Drums, Kitchens,
Dolls, Trunks,
Toy Furniture,
Games,
Steam-engines,
Magic Lanterns,
And in fact everything to give the little ones a
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
PIANOS PLAYING ANY TUNE,
At 65c., 85c., and $1 upward.
Saratoga Trunks,
With bonnet-box, lock and key, at $1, worth $1 50.
Solid Black-walnut WRITING-DESKS, lock and key, at 90c.
TOOL-CHESTS at 38c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 35, $1 60 and upward.
TOY KITCHENS, furnished with cooking utensils, at 35c., 50c., $1, $2 and upward.
WORK-BOXES, all furnished with sewing implements, at 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
and retailed at wholesale prices.
Fine Work-boxes,
Writing-desks,
Cigar-stands,
Dressing-cases, &c.
ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Fine Rose-wood WRITING-DESKS, inlaid, silver plate and edge, at $3 50; worth $5.
Elaborately-inlaid DESKS and WORK-BOXES, from $4 to $12; same goods as sold on Broadway at double the price.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
NO ONE URGED TO BUY.
Bargains in Real and Imitation
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COLLARS, COLLARETTES, &c.
FINE FURS
of every description, at popular prices.
Children's fine white FUR SETS, muff and boa, at $1 75, worth $2 75.
Ladies' Imitation Ermine Sets at $4 50, worth $7.
Real and Imitation Alaska Sable Sets, Real Mink, Real Seal, Royal Ermine, and Astrakhan Sets, in great variety, at prices
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
This department has been opened by us this season, and we sell our furs at the same small percentage of profits as all our other stocks.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY AS REPRESENTED.
Bargains in
LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
SCARFS, LADIES' SUITS, FELT SKIRTS, &c.
Bargains in
SILK CLOAK AND TRIMMING VELVETS.
VELVETEEN, SATIN, TOURQUOISE, RIBBONS.
REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES,
SILK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, &c.,
at
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Nos. 287 and 289 8th-av., near 24th-st.
N. B.—Call early in the day and early in the week, to avoid the throng. Goods delivered to any part of the City and vicinity free of charge.

AT
WELSH & AMERMAN'S
This week,
Great reduction in Dry Goods.
500 Cloth Skirts, (all wool,) $1 75; former price, $2 50.
500 Cloth Skirts, $2; former price, $3 50.
DRESS GOODS.
1 case Satteens, (new shades,) 50c.; former price, 75c.
Lot of Dress Goods, 25c.
Large lot of Black Alpacas, 25c. to 50c.
FLANNELS.
Table Linen, Towels, Prints, &c., cheap.
COMFORTABLES.
Comfortables, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
Large lot of Blankets cheap.
We have marked all our goods at very low figures, so as to give our customers great bargains for the Holidays.
All-Linen Handkerchiefs 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
500 boxes of Handkerchiefs at $1 50, $1 75, $2 a box.
You can buy some very cheap goods of us this week.
No. 231 8th-av., just below 22d-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $847,500 FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND, UNDER Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of December instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, at par.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 31st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.
ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company.....$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company.....6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent. Loans of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $319,000 Deficiency Bonds of 1872, due November, 1878.
2. $68,000 South Seventh street Bonds, due in yearly installments of $4,000 from 1873 to 1889.
3. $40,000 Central-avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest.

No proposals at less than par will be entertained.
F. A. SCHRŒDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the office of the Company on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

WM. HUBBARD, CHARLES R. SWORD,
ROBERT BOWNE, ISAAC H. ALLEN,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, JOHN H. HOLDEN,
NATHAN'L B. WEED, JOHN W. FLETCHER,
JAMES N. DRAKE.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 12th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, unanimously.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.
N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater indncements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand in bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,
KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York. First Mortgage Railroad Bonds; Insurance, Gaslight, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also other first-class investments, for sale, at the lowest market rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS & AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR CORPORATIONS, certified by JOHN BISSELL, Commissioner for all the States, Notary, &c. Passports obtained. No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.

GAS STOCK WANTED.—MANHATTAN, Metropolitan, also the Scrip. Address, with lowest price, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS.....................$8,234,566 24

Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

There will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873, a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, and a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Payable to stockholders of the respective Companies as registered on the books at the close of business on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Transfer-books will close at that time, and remain closed until the morning of THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

JAMES C. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 28th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED—$800 PER ANNUM; a very pretty and convenient house, at Orange; forty-five minutes from New-York; eight rooms; good heater; excellent neighborhood; near depot. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 40 20th-st., $2,100; No. 110 22d-st., $2,400, both near 4th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORES AND HOTEL.—TO LEASE FOR a term of years, the three brown-stone buildings on south side of East 20th-st., Nos. 4, 6, and 8, next to Lord & Taylor's; suitable for alteration into stores and first-class hotel; size, 75x92. Apply to CHAS. B. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway, from 10½ to 4.

FACTORY TO LEASE—FORTY HORSE-power engine, and with or without wood-working machinery, near Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn. Address H. W. C., Box No. 1,672, New-York City Post-office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield McKee, Erie County, Penn., and of late in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 13, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body, or effects, by applying to J. W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

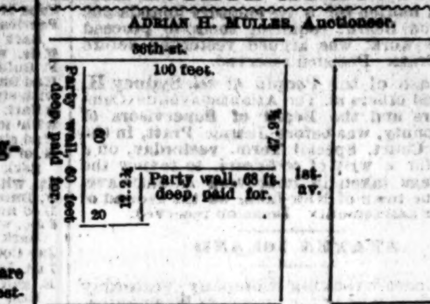
DARING, TWO NOTES COLLECTED and burnt; will endeavor to carry out wishes; write when possible; all going well.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.



ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
the following-described real estate:

FIRST-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on the south-west corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st.

Dimensions as per diagram above. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying off on sixty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned, NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

One 4-story b. s. h. s. h., 50th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., in fee.
One 4-story b. s. h. s. h., 49th-st., near 6th-av.
One 4-story b. s. h. s. h., 27th-st., near Broadway, very cheap.
One 4-story b. s. h. s. h., 10th-st., near 5th-av.
One 3-story brick, leasehold, 9th-st., near B'way.
One 4-story brick in W. 11th, near 4th, very cheap.
One 3-story b. s., cor. 1st-place and Court-st. Brookl'n.
Inquire of **B. B. MERRILL & CO.,**
No. 64 West 33d-st.

AN OPPORTUNITY RARELY OFFERED.—The following splendid improved City property belonging to an estate which must be speedily closed, for sale very cheap. A five-story brick tenement with store, on 3d-av., near 45th-st., 20x45x65, $21,000; a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, on East 21st-st., $8,000; two new five-story double and single tenements with stores on East 10th-st., 41.8x60x75, $36,000; a five-story brick double tenement on Madison-st., 24x60x96, $16,000. A large amount of other improved tenement, private and business property, located on all the avenues and leading streets of this City for sale very low. The foregoing property is well rented and in good condition. Apply at once to B. W. TRAITEL, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 53D-ST., VERY near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, extra-built, hard-wood finish, double floors; a first-class house in every respect.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-av. and Broadway.—For sale, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in fine order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 7th avs.: several fine plots and single lots; also fine corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$13,000.—FOR SALE A VERY DESIRABLE three-story and basement brown-stone house, 16 8x50 feet; also a 20x50, with walnut doors and bay window.
NO. 326 WEST 46TH-ST.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—IN WEST 47TH-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., brown stone high stoop house, 20x55; hard wood finish, painted throughout, and in perfect order. Price only $31,000. **Ogden & Clark, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, fine order, 34th-st., near Broadway; suitable for a physician; price low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6.—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; lot, 36x100, and stable; for sale cheap; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE LEASED IMPROVED store property, in Greene-st., for sale, by Executor. Address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

VALUABLE AVENUE AND STREET lots near the new Manhattan Market for sale. Low prices and easy terms. F. J. FITCH, No. 7 Warren-st.

A BARGAIN.—TWO LOTS ON EAST SIDE of 10th-av., 84th and 85th sts., 50x100, for $8,500. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

MORRISANIA—110 lots, with large front on Harlem River.....33
MORRISANIA—74 lots, and improved, with large front on Harlem River.....36
MORRISANIA—40 acres, with river and railroad fronts.....35
MORRISANIA—16 lots, well located, fine improvements.....43
MORRISANIA—24 lots, well located, fine improvements.....18
MORRISANIA—32 lots, Gerard and Walton avs., near Arcularius' Hotel.....39
MORRISANIA—22 lots, brick buildings, suitable for brewery.....26
MORRISANIA—20 acres, close to Port Morris, elegant improvements.....24
WEST FARMS—22 acres, on West Chester Road and Whitlock's Lane.....68
WEST FARMS—3 acres, opposite the above, with improvements.....68
WEST FARMS—8 acres, Boston Road and Southern Boulevard, with improvements.....104
WEST FARMS—4 acres, part of Lorillard estate.....105
YONKERS—57 acres, on Central-av., good soil, no rock.....50
YONKERS—10½ acres, on Hudson River and Palisade-av., near Spuyten Duyvil.....51
YONKERS—19 acres, on Saw-mill Valley Railroad and road to Bronxdale.....51
GREENBURG—73 acres, on Saw-mill River and Railroad.....114
GREENBURG—85 acres, near Dobb's Ferry, on Saw-mill Valley.....114
NEAR SCARSDALE STATION—40 acres, some frontage on Central-av.....114
TARRYTOWN—68 acres, on the Hill, close to improvements; view of river.....114
MILE-SQUARE—30 acres, on Kingsbridge and Yonkers Roads.....122
CLASON POINT, OR CORNELL'S NECK—12 acres, near the Sound.....123
MAMARONECK—57 acres, one mile from station, good improvements.....103
MAMARONECK—24 acres, magnificent stone improvements, can be bought cheap.....102
GREENBURG—25 acres, near White Plains, well located.....101
KENSICO—34 acres, at station.....99
SALEM—230-acre farm, on Croton River.....97
EAST CHESTER—16 acres, on Boulevard, well improved.....96
EAST CHESTER—20 acres, close to depot, on White Plains Road.....96
MOUNT VERNON—35 acres, near three depots, good improvements.....95
CROTON—220 acres, two miles from depot.....94
ARMONK—70 acres, farming land.....92
PEEKSKILL—50 acres, near Henry Ward Beecher's residence.....90
BEDFORD—34 acres, fine table land, on Housatonic Railroad.....88
BEDFORD—140 acres, good improvements, large frontage.....88
BEDFORD—100 acres, good land, no rock, on Beaver Dam River.....88
SCARSDALE—50 acres, close to depot at Hart's Corners, and New-Croton River Railroad.....86
SCARSDALE—250 acres, at Depot on White Plains Road and Bronx River.....86
WHITE PLAINS—On Broadway, good dwelling, outbuildings, &c., 1¾ acres.....83
WHITE PLAINS—48 acres, on Rye Lake and Danbury Post Road.....81
HUNT'S POINT—Near Harlem River, 6 acres and fine house, on Port Chester Railroad.....74
ORIENTA—8 acres, handsomely improved, fine view of Sound.....73
NEW-ROCHELLE—4¼ acres, well laid out, good frontage on water and main road.....73
RYE—15 acres, on the Boulevard, fine improvements, gentleman's residence.....72
PELHAM—100 acres, on Port Chester Railroad, for sale at reasonable figure.....71
PELHAM—137 acres, large water front, finely located close to Port Chester Railroad.....70
DELANCEY POINT—6 acres, well laid out and improved.....69

Full particulars of the above properties can be had at our office, also, maps showing exact locations may be seen.

Water fronts on the Harlem and East Rivers, and Sound, with plots of lots or acres attached for sale.

To investors we offer valuable properties at investment figures, in various parts of the county.
F. G. & D. BROWN.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, ON THE New-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles from the City, one of the most beautiful Summer and Winter residences in Westchester County; there is about half an acre of ground, very beautifully laid out, and decorated with shrubs and trees; house is two-story, with Mansard roof, contains ten rooms, besides bathroom, finished in black walnut, plenty of closets; has first-class range, furnace, stationary tubs, gas all through the house; everything in perfect order; is only ten minutes from the depot. This is one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in the State, and only thirty minutes from the City. Terms easy, with immediate possession; is a bargain worth looking at.
BAKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large plots a specialty.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.
References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, OR TO lease for a term of years, furnished, the house No. 37 Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, lately occupied by Prof. D. C. Gilman. Apply to W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York; or, to T. KETCHAM, New-Haven, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE HORSES AT AUCTION.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.
Sale of a gentleman's turnout at auction, at Briggs' stable, No. 141 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., at 11 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, including one pair of superior carriage horses, sixteen hands, and six years old; one pair of fast roadsters, fifteen three hands, and nine years old; two fast single horses, each six years old. Sold with full warrantee of soundness and kindness. Stock can be examined at Briggs' after Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.
For brougham, T-cart, and landau, new and of correct style, for sale at reasonable prices, at No. 156 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

COUPE—IN PERFECT ORDER, BUT LITTLE used, at CASSIN'S livery-stable, No. 115 East 15th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MISS H. E. OGDEN,
No. 5 East 31st-st. To let, a parlor floor, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms, with private table or table board.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 5TH-AV., 22D-st., and Broadway.—Table d' hôte. $3 50 per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses.) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 208 West 38th-st.

A LARGE, PLEASANT SECOND-story front room, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, very reasonable for the Winter, at No. 446 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family can have an elegant parlor floor, hot water, ample closets, &c., with or without private table, at No. 207 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also two small rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place, single and double rooms, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor (will accommodate a large family) now vacant in the pleasantly-situated double house, No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

1.—**FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** rooms and floors, with and without board, all over the City. Apply to J. KELLOGG, No. 46 Pine-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT and back room on second floor, also small room; in small family. No. 29 West 31st-st., near Grand Hotel. References.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., CORNER MADison-av.—A second-story room, with bay window, to let, with board; also, a desirable room for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars. References given and required.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—A LARGE, beautiful parlor, and large room, adjoining, with or without board, separate or together; first-class references required.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR FAMily desiring a handsomely furnished floor, with private table, please call at No. 38 West 19th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor, with or without board, for gentleman.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 115 East 39th-st.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—TO LET, room on second floor, to two gentlemen, with board.

NO. 204 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR BUSINESS men, No. 159 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row; transient and day boarders taken.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET IN A private family; good location. Address LEWIS, Box No. 1,618 Post-office, City.

NO. 217 WEST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished front room, with board; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SMALL THIRD-story room; southern exposure; suitable for a gentleman; reference required. No. 328 West 20th-st.

NO. 75 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED sitting-room and bed-room for gentleman, $30 per month.

NO. 255 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)
8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
153 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM! BARNUM! BARNUM!

Mme. DOCKRILL,
Mme. DOCKRILL,
Mme. DOCKRILL.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

MONDAY, DEC. 16. MONDAY, DEC. 16.

THE BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN EQUESTRIENNE,
WITH HER TROUPE,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.

Mons. D'ATALIE,
Mons. D'ATALIE,
Mons. D'ATALIE,
MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
MAN WITH THE IRON JAW.

Mlle. ANGELA,
FEMALE SAMSON,
Mlle. ANGELA,
FEMALE SAMSON,
Mlle. ANGELA,
FEMALE SAMSON,
IN HER GREAT
CANNON ACT. CANNON ACT. CANNON ACT.

ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS!
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS!
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS!

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MENAGERIE! MENAGERIE!!
MENAGERIE!!!
RARE WILD BEASTS.
RARE WILD BEASTS. RARE WILD BEASTS.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.
MONSTER SEA LIONS. MONSTER SEA LIONS.
MONSTER SEA LIONS. MONSTER SEA LIONS.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
DWARFS. GIANTS. ALBINOS.
DWARFS. GIANTS. ALBINOS.
DWARFS. GIANTS. ALBINOS.
MUSEUM OF LIFE-SIZE AUTOMATONS.

OPEN DAILY—From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.—OPEN DAILY.

Hippodrome performances promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock. Sofa seats and cushioned arm-chairs secured six days in advance.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SERIES WILL BE GIVEN AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY ON
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Mr. C. B. BOSTWICK, Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway.
Messrs. A. RUMRILL & CO., No. 273 Broadway.
Messrs. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square.
Messrs. COVELL, GRAY & CO., No. 554 Broadway.
Mr. JNO. A. ANDREWS, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.
Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.
And from the First Sergeants of the various companies
NO TICKETS will be sold at the door.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.
Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to
JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

STEINWAY HALL.—BRET HARTE.—
Mercantile Library Lectures, No. 5.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 16,
BRET HARTE
Will deliver his lecture on
THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.
Tickets 75 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at Schirmer's, Dutton's, 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

1.288 BROADWAY.
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will open his new
CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES
at his rooms,
NO. 1,288 BROADWAY,
between 33d and 34th sts.,
MONDAY MORNING AT 10,
FOR LADIES ONLY,
preceded by a lecture on French.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL,
that they may see for themselves how easily they can learn to speak French with fluency.
Also, FREE LECTURE for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, SAME DAY AT 8 P. M.

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 28TH-ST., near 5th-av. Open day and evening. Turkish bath, health lift, special training for corpulency, dyspepsia, gout, nervous debility.

LECTURES.

TYNDALL'S LECTURES.

Prof. Tyndall, of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, will give a course of six experimental lectures on *Light* at the Cooper Institute, commencing on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, with reserved seats, to be had at the bookstore of D. APPLETON & CO., No. 551 Broadway.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, Dr. PINNEY will lecture on the *Progress of Modern Discovery in Africa*, at the COOPER UNION HALL. A large map of Africa, and one on a yet larger scale showing the rivers and lakes recently discovered by Dr. Livingstone, and where he now is, will be used. That Mr. Stanley fully succeeded in finding Dr. Livingstone, will be demonstrated. Admission, 25 cents.

FOR FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
AT NO. 1,288 BROADWAY,
SEE ADVERTISEMENT UNDER AMUSEMENTS.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 4 P. M., at the chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of Nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
(Attest.) J. S. HOWELL,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

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PARISIAN FRENCH TAUGHT IN six months; evening lessons, $10 a quarter. Address FRANCIA, No. 123 West 24th-st., or call Room No. 3, Wednesday evenings.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

TEACHERS.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, FULLY competent to teach the elementary branches of the English language thoroughly to primary as well as grammar scholars; one that has experience in the system of our City public schools preferred. Apply to G. M. LEVENTRITT, Chairman Post-office Box No. 6,790.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN or lady with $10,000 to invest in a ladies' seminary of long standing, now being rebuilt entirely new, and on which $25,000 have already been expended; a person by investing the sum of $10,000 can realize ten per cent. for use of money, and a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, besides board; satisfactory references given and required. Address DAWSON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THE best business street in Brooklyn, E. D.; a rare chance; has been established for twenty years, and is doing a good trade; sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Apply at No. 184 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BURLESQUE.
MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1872,
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 2.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Miss Belle Hewitt,	Mr. George Atkins,
Miss Pauline Markham,	Mr. T. W. Keene,
Miss Lisa Weber,	Mr. L. J. Mestayer,
Miss Emma Grattan,	Mr. A. H. Sheldon,
Miss Aggie Wood,	Mr. Harry Stewart,
Miss Theresa Wood,	Mr. Chas. Sturges.

And others. Introducing, among other specialities,
Messrs. DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
Messrs. DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
the world-renowned song and dance artists, in their Ethiopian Eccentricities; also, Messrs.
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
the versatile character change artists; also, Mr.
JACOB SHOWLES,
JACOB SHOWLES,
the funny clown, with his educated trick mules,
PETE AND BARNEY,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, at 2, Gilbert's fairy comedy of the
PALACE OF TRUTH,
PALACE OF TRUTH.
EVENING, at 8, James Barnes' new adapted burlesque, THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
DEC. 25, CHRISTMAS DAY,
THREE PERFORMANCES in the lecture-room.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN TO SECURE SEATS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
LAST WEEK
of Miss AGNES ETHEL'S engagement, and LAST SEVEN PERFORMANCES of Sardou's great play,
AGNES,
which will be presented for the 100TH and last time
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20,
MISS ETHEL'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock, last Matinée of AGNES.
Next week will be produced, with new and appropriate scenery and with very strong casts, the STANDARD COMEDIES, LONDON ASSURANCE, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, and MONEY, in which Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Mary Griswold will make their first appearances at this theatre, and in which Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Fanny Hayward, Miss Imogene Fowler, and Mr. Mark Smith will reappear. In active preparation, for production immediately after the holidays, Mr. BROUGHAM'S new romantic drama, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled
ATHERLEY COURT.
SEATS FOR ANY OF THE COMEDY NIGHTS MAY NOW BE SECURED.
CHRISTMAS DAY, EXTRA MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SOTHERN.
LAST
FIVE NIGHTS
and LAST MATINEE of
DUNDREARY,
in consequence of the production of
DUNDREARY'S
BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London Press as fully equal if not superior to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, 21st,
BROTHER SAM,
on which occasion Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Miss EFFIE GERMON will make their first appearance this season.
In active preparation.
DAVID GARRICK
and
AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
in which Mr. SOTHERN will sustain his original parts.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
Edwin Booth.....................Proprietor and Manager.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) Evening, DEC. 16,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, a new Historic Pictorial Drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE,
introducing
MISS HELEN TEMPLE,
who will make her first appearance in New-York as
JOAN OF ARC.
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as TALBOT,
MR. FRANCIS BANGS as DURAND,
and the full strength of the entire Company.
The play will be presented with great care, with NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre or at Ditson & Co's Music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

W. H. POPE,

DEAR SIR: Being desirous of manifesting our appreciation of your voluntary services to the Republican cause during several campaigns, we, the undersigned, beg leave to ask you to name some time and place when you will give one of your entertainments, on which occasion we promise you our most cordial co-operation and support.
Very sincerely yours,

Gen. Chester A. Arthur,	E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. Thomas Murphy,	Hon. James D. Lawson,
Gen. P. H. Jones,	Col. B. T. Morgan,
Hon. Wm. A. Darling,	Hon. John H. White,
Thomas C. Acton,	Gen. J. C. Pinckney,
Col. Charles S. Spencer,	Hon. J. E. Van Nort,
Hon. David B. Mellish,	Capt. M. Cregan,
Sheridan Shook,	Wm. Haw, Jr.,
Gen. Frank L. Vinton,	Hon. B. Biglin,
Hon. Charles Blackie,	Gen. D. H. Burke,
Geo. Bliss, Jr.,	Col. Geo. F. Hopper,
Major John A. Meek,	Hon. Geo. W. Clarke,
Col. C. E. L. Holmes,	S. H. Knapp,
Hon. T. M. Patterson,	James W. Farr,
Marshall B. Blake,	Charles W. Cooper,
Col. J. W. Marshall,	Wm. Drummond,
Theo. Kelly,	S. M. Cox,
Capt. J. H. Brady,	C. Van Cott,
Henry D. Lapaugh,	Col. J. H. Stevens,
Edwin A. Perry,	Joseph Archbold,
C. A. Meade,	A. B. Boyd,
Hugh Gardiner,	J. L. Benedict,
Henry Clews,	Henry G. Leask,
Hon. A. H. Laflin,	S. A. Bunce,
Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe,	W. M. Heagerty,
Col. Frank E. Howe,	Gen. James F. Hall.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks for the kind and liberal manner in which you have seen fit to recognize my services to the Republican cause. I take the liberty to name Friday, Dec. 27, at Steinway Hall, on which occasion I will endeavor to afford you a pleasant evening's entertainment, assisted by the best talent that can be procured. Very respectfully yours, W. H. POPE.

FAIR.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association to Aid the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers who fell in the late War, are now holding a Fair in Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Donations of money, useful or fancy articles are solicited, and may be sent to the Hall, to the care of Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, President, Mrs. DeC. V. Clarkson, Vice-President, or Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Treasurer. Among the other attractions, there are on exhibition a set of fine bass-reliefs illustrating "Going to the War," "The Conflict," "The Field Hospital," and "The Last Resting Place," executed in the new galvanic process by the well-known artist, M. J. Power.
Admission, 25 cents.

"LAUGHING GAS."
Exhibition and Lecture by Dr. Hasbrouck, (formerly operator at Colton Dental Association,) at Republican Hall, Broadway, corner 23d-st., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 18, at 2½ o'clock, to ladies only. Several ladies will inhale the gas. Admission, 15 cents.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c. for sale and to hire; fine clothing, Broadway misfits, &c., 40 per cent. less than original cost. SHEA, the Clothier, 427 Broome-st., one block east Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, EDUCATed monthly nurse; can be engaged immediately; highest references from City physicians and families. Call at No. 61 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., (late employer's.)

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man; has six and a half years' reference from last place in the City. Call or address J. G., No. 84 5th-av.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS groom or coachman; is a plain gardener; no objections to the country. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over the drug-store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, who speaks French, English, and German; understands his duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; has best City reference. Address B. B., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, COMPEtent to teach young children, and willing to make herself generally useful, (nothing menial,) can have a pleasant home in the country, in exchange for her services; references required. Address H. P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED LADY IN a publishing house to correspond, and, when occasion requires, to revise author's manuscript; must be healthy, of good executive ability, and quick to observe and understand; a pleasant, permanent position to the right person. Address, with age, references, salary expected, and full particulars, PUBLISHERS, Box No. 5,374 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—SOAP-MAKER; A COMPETENT man, who understands making tallow soaps, to take charge of this branch of a large manufactory in the West. Address Post-office Box No. 112 Cincinnati, giving name of present employers, and full name of applicant.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH OR Scotch Protestant nurse for two girls, four and six years old. Apply only with best of references, Monday, Dec. 16, before 1 P. M., at No. 307 5th-av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY (23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾. Admission ONE DOLLAR. Family circle FIFTY CENTS. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.)

ROUND THE CLOCK.

EVERY NIGHT AT 7¾.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

The *Evening Post* says: "ROUND THE CLOCK is an extravaganza that baffles description. Its purpose is to show the SIGHTS and SCENES of this big City during the twenty-four hours of the day."

The *Herald* says: "As a piece of realism ROUND THE CLOCK has never been surpassed, CERTAINLY NEVER EQUALED on the New-York stage."

The *Daily Times* says: "In ROUND THE CLOCK there is SOMETHING TO PLEASE EVERYBODY."

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC ARE UNANIMOUS, and the vast
THEATRE IS CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

I. To see Mrs. JOHN WOOD in her great imitation of the MAJILTONS.
II. To see Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM in his great IRISH SPECIALTY, with his song of FROUDE and IRELAND.
III. To hear Miss EMMA HOWSON in her SWEET SONGS.
IV. To see the wonderful MAJILTONS in their great and unrivaled dance.
V. To see the amusing LAURIS in their pantomime scenes.
VI. To hear the GRAND CHORUSES by the opera chorus.
VII. To see the GREAT LOCAL SCENES.
VIII. To see the GRAND-ST. CONFECTIONERY and the REAL HORSE-CARS.
IX. To see the GRAND UNION DEPOT and the COMIC DANCE and CHORUS by the HACKMEN and POLICE.
X. To see the FIRE-WORKS in the LION PARK SCENE.
XI. To take a peep behind the scenes at Niblo's during the BLACK CROOK, showing a rear view of transformation scene, and how a SPECTACLE is PREPARED FOR THE STAGE; THE DUPLICATE AUDITORIUM; a sensation unparalleled.
XII. To see the great scene at HARRY HILL'S FAMOUS HOUSE IN HOUSTON-ST., with A GENUINE "BOXING MILL."
XIII. To see the great scene on the FIVE POINTS in DONOVAN'S ALLEY; THE BURNING ROOKERY! THE BEGGARS' "SATURNALIA!!"
XIV. To see the grand MASQUERADE of the LIEDERKRANZ at the Academy of Music; The tableau of the DAUGHTERS OF EVE! and glorious finish to the
MOST PECULIAR SENSATION
ever acted upon the New-York stage.

MATINEE SATURDAY.
ROUND THE CLOCK.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
NEXT MONDAY, new scenes and extraordinary features will be introduced.
CHRISTMAS DAY, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. Augustin Daly..........Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK OF THE COMEDY REVIVALS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1872,
and also on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 19 and 20, will be acted, for the first times at this theatre, John Baldwin Buckstone's very popular comedy, in three acts, entitled
MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Lionel Lynx.....	Married for Love.	Mr. Henry Crisp.
Mrs. Lionel Lynx.....		Miss Sara Jewett.
Mr. Samuel Coddle....	Married for Comfort.	Mr. W. Davidge.
Mrs. Sam'l Coddle....		Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
Mr. Fredric Younghusband.....	Married for Peace	Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Mrs. Fredric Younghusband.....		Miss Linda Dietz.
Mr. Henry Dove.....	Married for Improvement.	Mr. James Lewis.
Mrs. Henry Dove.....		Miss Fanny Morant.
Mr. George Dismal....	Married for Consolation.	Mr. G. F. De Vere.
Mrs. George Dismal....		Miss Nellie Mortimer.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1872,
and also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18 and 21, will be produced for the first times in this theatre Mrs. Hannah Cowley's very amusing five-act comedy, entitled
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
Don Julio, a Spanish Gentleman......Mr. Geo. Clarke
Don Carlos, his friend..........Mr. Louis James
Don Cæsar, father of Olivia......Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Don Vincentio, an amateur composer.
Mr. Owen Fawcett
Don Garcia..........Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Don Vasquez, a Grandee..........Mr. D. Whiting
Gasper, in Victoria's service......Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Pedro, a lout..........Mr. J. H. Burnett
Manuel..........Mr. Carroll
Diego..........Mr. Gilbert
Donna Olivia..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Donna Victoria..........Miss Clara Morris
Donna Laura, (her first appearance here.)
Miss Rosa St. Clair
Donna Marcella..........Miss Kate Claxton
Minette..........Miss Mary Cary
Sancha..........Miss Griffiths
MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
NEXT WEEK, for the first time in America, a brilliant new comedy, by a London writer, now creating a furor in that city, entitled
NEW-YEAR'S EVE;
OR, FALSE SHAME.
To be presented with new and magnificent scenery costumes, and appointments a la mode, and with a very powerful cast.
CHRISTMAS DAY, GRAND MATINEE OF THE NEW COMEDY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.
MLLE. AIMEE AND THE NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE, LA BELLE HELENE,
the reigning sensation of Opera Bouffe.
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.
Mlle. AIMEE in her most beautiful rôle of
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mons. JUTEAU in his highly-successful rôle of Paris.
IN REHEARSAL—LE PETIT FAUST.
Mlle. Aimée in her lovely rôle of Mephisto. Mlle. Bonelli as Margherite. Mons. Juteau as Faust, &c.
In preparation, the new Opera LES CENT VIERGES.
Seats secured at the Box-office, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING
The magnificent Triumphant Spectacle
LEO AND LOTOS.
SCENERY, MUSIC, BALLETS, COSTUMES, EFFECTS.
UNSURPASSABLE AND UNAPPROACHABLE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ P. M.
HOLIDAY MATINEE, CHRISTMAS DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
NO. 201 BOWERY.
5 NEW STARS THIS WEEK. 5
McKEE and ROGERS. Miss ROSE WALTERS, Miss KITTY HENDERSON, and GEO. F. MOORE. A new drama, ESCAPED FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLE. TONY PASTOR and all the FAVORITES. Matinées Tuesday and Saturday. Ladies free on Fridays. At Saturday Matinée Mr. Pastor will present to his lady patrons several splendid sewing-machines.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
23d-st. and 6th-av., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
DAN BRYANT, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Fred. Emerson.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 3.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100** *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters',* **at very low prices for cash,** *or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* **$275** *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7½ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—**AT GIRARD COLLEGE OF** Music and Piano Warerooms, Broadway, corner of 9th-st.—The Girard Grand new 7-octave Weber Scale Pianos; all improvements; fully warranted; cash or installments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Also, private instruction. Day and Evening, at $10 per quarter. Presidents and teachers in colleges are invited to call.

LITOLFF'S EDITIONS OF THE WORKS of BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, HAYDN, MOZART, SCHUBERT, &c., as well as of the most celebrated modern composers, are the best and cheapest in the world. Catalogues sent free to any address on application. HENRY LITOLFF, Publisher,
No. 211 4th-av., New-York.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE FOR CASH, or liberal percentage on loan; magnificent 7-octave rose-wood overstrung piano, grand action, iron frame, carved legs; latest improvements; manufacturers guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

THE POOR ITALIANS.

Further Arrivals at Castle Garden Yesterday.

Proposed Action of the Commissioners of Emigration—Destitute Condition of the Immigrants—A Visit to Ward's Island.

One hundred and eleven Italians landed at Castle Garden yesterday, passengers by the steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool. Including this arrival, 2,067 Italians have come to New-York, direct from their native country, within the past four weeks. About 400 of them are on Ward's Island, eighty-eight having been sent there yesterday; and upward of 200 are left at Castle Garden, under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. Most of the remaining 1,400 are distributed through this City and its neighborhood, many of whom pass the day in begging on Broadway, Wall, Broad, and other streets down town. The Italian interpreter at Castle Garden, H. O. True, classifies the immigrants by the City of Antwerp as follows: Seventy-one from Basilicata, laborers and brick-layers; thirty-one from Potenza, laborers and brick-layers; three from Calabria, laborers; three from Salerno, barbers; total, 108 men, one woman and two children. The interpreter reported to the Commissioners that these 111 persons say they have come here of their own free will, and knew they were bound for New-York. Generally, they possess a little money, and some have letters for friends and relatives in New-York. The Emigration Commissioners find it difficult to provide accommodations for the large number of helpless and destitute Italians thus suddenly thrown on their hands. Ward's Island is already overcrowded with them. It is quite likely that the Board will be compelled to lodge them in the hospital ship Delaware, now stationed in the Lower Bay, and a suggestion to that effect was made by them yesterday to the Health Officer. All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, the Emigration Commissioners have no knowledge whatever of either the Italian Minister in Washington, or Consul-General de Luca, in this City, having done anything to alleviate the distress of their fellow-countrymen, except in one instance: On Friday Mr. de Luca promised to send a woman to Buenos Ayres, with her child, where she expects to rejoin her husband. Mr. A. E. Cerqua visited Castle Garden yesterday and questioned a number of the newly-arrived Italians. From the replies made to him, there appears to be no room to doubt that many of the immigrants have been imposed upon. They had been led to believe that Buenos Ayres was near New-York, and that it would cost nothing to get there on their arrival here. "What did you come to New-York for?" Mr. Cerqua asked. "We want to work," was the unanimous reply. One was a blacksmith, three were carpenters, and others were laborers and farm bands. In another part of the building there was found a man who had paid 220 francs in gold to Giovanni Tedeschi, ship agent, Naples, and the receipt, which he exhibited, merely acknowledges the payment of the money to the agent "for passage." There was no place of destination whatever on the receipt. The names of some of the other shipping agents who have sent out these people are: G. F. Queirollo, Genoa; F. Coppa and Luigi del Tiana, Naples. In the yard outside the main building stood another crowd of Italians, and Mr. Cerqua asked them what they meant to do in New-York? "We mean to work," they said. "How is it that men only have come out?" They replied, with looks of surprise: "We expected to work and save some money, and bring our families out with it." In the Labor Bureau the reporter was informed that no application for Italian workmen had been made by employers. The Superintendent of Castle Garden, however, said that an offer to engage 500 Italians to work on a railroad in Texas was made on the previous day. The offer was declined, because it would cost $25,000 to transport that number of men, and the Commissioners have not the sum at command for such a purpose. The total amount they have received from the 2,000 immigrants is only $3,600. Of the whole number in New-York, twenty-two were provided with passports for Buenos Ayres, fifteen of whom can defray their own expenses, seven being utterly destitute. On each of the passports for Buenos Ayres Consuls are notified that they may send back, without cost to the immigrant, orphan children, and all persons who, through sickness, are unable to earn a living. There is no similar provision on the passports for New-York.

ON WARD'S ISLAND.

A TIMES reporter visited Ward's Island yesterday, and witnessed the reception of a number of Italian immigrants there. They were met at the dock by Warden Wells, Dr. Dwyer, and several other officials connected with the institutions. As they landed they were formed in line and searched for weapons. Those delivered up consisted of the ordinary pocket-knife, used by Italian peasants, and a few stilettos. The searching process over, the immigrants were all marched to the washing-rooms, where they were each compelled to take a bath, after which they were provided with a comfortable supper. Warden Wells has set apart one portion of the institution for their use. At this season of the year it is difficult to find any work for them on the Island; the only way in which they could be employed was in removing a large quantity of bricks to the lower portion of the Island. About 200 of them were set to work on this job, and they seemed delighted when afforded the chance of doing something, working willingly through the day. Dr. Dwyer, who has charge of the hospital, states that they are as healthy as any other class of immigrants, only a few being ill out of the whole number. Close scrutiny of their conduct and habits during the last few weeks, and constant conversations with nearly all classes of them through the medium of an interpreter, has caused the officials on Ward's Island to place no confidence in the statements so freely made branding them as Italian convicts. Their manners are those of humble farmers and mechanics, and when interrogated they tell their stories promptly. They say that they were induced to come to this country by the promises made to them by ship agents in Naples and its vicinity, and that in order to purchase their tickets many of them had to sell their houses and farms. Most of them are married, but left their families at home until they could send for them. The swindling agents represented to them that they could go to Buenos Ayres—a new and rich Italy—where they would get farms, but told others that if they wished to remain in New-York they could easily obtain employment at high rates of wages. They deny altogether that the Government had anything to do with sending them here, and express themselves willing and most anxious to do any kind of work. They are nearly all, with the exception of a few mechanics, men who tended cattle or tilled the soil in their native land.

The Mutual Insurance Company—The Reduction of Rates Not to be Enforced.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday, a memorial was presented from a number of policy-holders against the proposed reduction of premium rates. A communication was read from an Executive Committee, representing twenty-two Insurance Companies, requesting the trustees to reconsider their action in the matter. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while the past experience of the Company demonstrates its ability to carry out the plan of reduced premiums according to the method recently adopted, without injury to any policy-holder in this Company, but with benefit to all, yet, in compliance with the request of the memorialists above mentioned, and the very respectable body of insurance companies above represented, they direct that the proposed reduction of rates be not carried into effect until the further action of the Board.

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A fatal accident occurred about 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Jersey City, which resulted in the instantaneous death of one of the employes, a carpenter named John Miller, and so badly injured another man in the employment of the Company, Michael Gaskie, that his recovery is despaired of. Both were engaged putting a duster-board on a car forming part of a train which had just arrived from Rahway, and were crushed between the bumpers of the engine and the car which they were repairing before they could save themselves. The engineer, Hicks, and switchman, McGiff, were arrested, pending a full investigation of the occurrence.

Movement to Procure the Release of the Notorious Flaherty.

A noted desperado named Simon Flaherty, of Newtown, Long Island, was sentenced some months ago to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for assaulting Mr. Firth, when about to cast his vote at the late election. The local "Ring," of which Flaherty was the tool, made efforts to procure his release, but Gov. Hoffman was warned by the party of Reform of the previous character of Flaherty, and requested not to let him loose. The Governor, in response to those representations, stated that he would give the Reform party a hearing before deciding on the case. There is now being circulated privately a petition for the pardon of Flaherty, and it is feared that secret efforts will be made to procure his release before Hoffman's term of office expires, and without the reformers having an opportunity of entering their protest against any commutation of the sentence.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Store-Ships Supply and Guard Detailed by the Government to Carry the Goods of American Exhibitors to Austria.

Orders have been received by Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to fit out with all reasonable dispatch the store-ships Supply and Guard, to receive such goods as American exhibitors may desire to send to the Vienna Exposition. Very little has to be done to the hulls of the vessels, and it will require only a few days to put the spars up and the rigging over the mastheads. In the mean time, the Commissioners will designate such places as will facilitate the shipment of goods. A brief description of the vessels selected for this mission will be read with interest by our readers.

The Supply was purchased by the Navy Department at Boston in 1846, and converted into a tender. She made her first cruise under the command of Lieut. J. Calhoun, leaving Boston on the 21st of January, 1847, and joining the squadron of Commodore Connor in the West Indies. She returned to New-York on the 26th of September of that year, and in the following November sailed on special service to the Mediterranean, under the command of Lieut. W. F. Lynch. She was at St. Jean D'Acre in April, 1848, and returned to Norfolk in December of that year. She was then refitted, and, under the command of Lieut. A. Sinclair, was sent to the Mediterranean with the American Consul to Tripoli. From thence she went to Brazil, arriving at Rio de Janeiro on the 30th of June, 1849, and again sailed to Norfolk, where she was fitted out for the longest continuous voyage she ever made. She left Norfolk on the 25th of November, 1849, under the command of Lieut. C. H. Kennedy, having on board Gov. Gaines and family, and bound to Oregon. She was gone until 1852, when she was again under the command of Lieut. A. Sinclair, and on the 6th of May of that year, she took her departure for the East Indies and Japan. She remained out on this station until all her stores were delivered, and then returned to the United States, and from thence went to the Mediterranean. At the breaking out of the war, she was actively employed both along the coast and abroad, in her legitimate line of duty. On the 29th of June, 1862, in latitude 24° north, longitude 80° west, she captured the schooner Stephen Hart, loaded with the most valuable cargo of arms captured during the war. At this time she was in command of Commander Colvocoresses, and his share of the prize money made him an independent fortune. Her last mission abroad was to take out supplies for the suffering Frenchmen. The Supply is a full-rigged ship, mounting seven guns, and is of 547 tons.

The Guard was formerly called the National Guard, and was purchased by the Navy Department for $35,000, and detailed as the coal ship of the West India Squadron, at Cape Haytien. She is a fine ship of 1,046 tons, old measurement, and is 152 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. Her name was changed on the 2d of June, 1865. She has been on foreign stations most of her time since she was purchased. She is a fast sailer, and a splendid sea boat.

Personal.

Gen. Albert Myer, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans; Gen. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, and Col. Albert B. Bache, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. William A. Young, of London, is at the Sturtevant House.

Col. J. K. Mizner, of the United States Army, is at the St. George Hotel.

Mayor Silas N. Martin, of Wilmington, N. C.; Hon. Ramson Gardner, of Michigan; Col. F. B. Loomis, of Connecticut; Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, D. C., and E. N. Zaika, of Russia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. R. S. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. E. R. Platt, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. R. S. Stevens, of Missouri, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. John H. Pepper, of London; J. M. Cook, of England, and H. T. Curtiss, of Canada, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A Sanctimonious Swindler.

About the middle of last August, a middle-aged individual of clerical countenance and garb, entered the office of Mr. John F. Talmage, No. 110 Water-street, and introducing himself as Rev. John Schoonmaker, of the Water-street Mission, requested a donation toward giving the poor children of the Fourth Ward a "fresh-air" excursion, similar to the series organized by the TIMES. He stated that Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and others had contributed liberally, and Mr. Talmage, unsuspectingly, gave him five dollars toward the desired object. Mr. Henry Ostrander, for such was the clerical individual's real name, retired from public view until the approach of Thanksgiving Day afforded another opportunity for a display of his peculiar impersonations. He then reassumed his robes and clerical name, and called upon Mr. Henry A. Barling, of No. 46 South-street, who gave him ten dollars toward a "Thanksgiving feast for the poor orphans of the Fourth Ward." Mr. Barling, however, discovered that he had been imposed upon, and got out a warrant for the impostor's arrest. He was secured and brought to the Tombs yesterday, where, despite his sanctimonious countenance, he was ordered to find bail in $1,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and failing to procure a bondsman, he was locked up for trial.

Meeting in Aid of the Widows and Orphans of the Commune.

A public meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute to aid the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Paris Communists. Mr. Theodore Banks presided. A communication was received from Wendell Phillips, regretting his inability to be present, but expressing his hearty sympathy with the movement. Speeches were made by John MacKean, Mr. Weber, German speaker; Dr. Parisel, French, and others. A subscription list was then taken up, and the sum of $68 was collected. Geo. Francis Train, who was to have been present, sent a note, begging to be excused, as he apprehended arrest for the publication of his paper. A resolution was adopted, censuring his conduct as cowardly, and the meeting adjourned.

A Seaman's Sufferings—Story of a Castaway from the Missouri.

From the Nassau Times, Nov. 30.

This evening we have again to record another wonderful instance of human suffering, privation, and endurance, another wonderful escape from death in some of its most terrible forms.

The loss of the steam-ship Missouri has, indeed, been productive of tragical issues. From the moment when the cry of fire sounded through the doomed vessel to the moment when, in all earthly probability, the last survivor from her decks was, but a few days ago, rescued from a solitude pregnant with the pangs of starvation and despair, and safely landed on our shores, the whole story of the disaster and its sequences has been of such a character as to rivet attention, to arouse pity, indignation and astonishment, and to stamp it as one of the most remarkable events of its kind ever recorded.

Our readers will probably recollect that of the three boats known to have been launched from the Missouri, one turned bottom up, and that two men attached themselves to her keel. One of these afterward exchanged places with a man in the boat containing the engineers and firemen, and was one of the four who were saved in that boat.

The two men who were left clinging to the keel of the capsized boat, and of whose lives we entertained little, if any hope, succeeded four days after the occurrence of the disaster in righting their boat, plugging the holes in her bottom, and in bailing her out. On the seventh day, after drifting far to the westward, and suffering intensely from hunger and thirst, they went ashore on Walker's Cay, the last of the chain of cays running west from Abaco. Here they managed to build a small hut, and to live on whelks, crabs, and whatever else they could obtain. There was no water on the island, but fortunately they were enabled to catch a sufficient supply whenever it rained. On the seventh night after landing, however, one of them fell sick and died, doubtless from the effects of previous exposure and exhaustion. The next morning the solitary survivor performed the last act of kindness for his companion, by burying him beneath a heap of leaves and sea-weeds. After this he remained eight days on the island, when he was discovered and taken off by the schooner Ebenezer, and carried to Green Turtle Cay. He arrived in Nassau last night, and turns out to be the fireman who left the boat containing eight besides himself, and who took his place on the keel of the one that was capsized. His name is Richard Smith; we have been unable to ascertain the name of his companion.

THE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

The Investigation at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Conclusion of the Evidence—Important Testimony Elicited Yesterday—How the Fire Originated—Funeral of the Victims.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon yesterday continued the investigation into the origin of the fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and a number of important witnesses, including Mr. Griswold, one of the proprietors of the hotel, were examined. The following is a copy of the testimony taken:

J. W. Evans, being sworn, testified: I am receiver of marketing and other goods that come in at the Twenty-fourth-street door of the hotel; my room is No. 321, in the private attic; I was in bed, asleep, at the time of the fire, and was woke up by the noise, cries of "fire," &c.; I dressed myself as rapidly as possible and started down-stairs; on my way down I met Mr. Griswold, I think on the fifth floor, or on the stairs leading down from that floor; he told me to give the alarm; I went down to the street by the front door to send out the alarm to the Fire Department, and found that there were engines there already; I had no key to the alarm-box, but was going to send the alarm from Mr. Jones' house, on Twenty-third-street, next to the hotel, understanding that he had a private alarm; I have heard since the fire that there was a key to the alarm-box kept in the office; I was not aware of this at the time of the fire.

James McDermott, the head fireman at the hotel, testified as follows: I was in bed and asleep at the time of the fire; my room is No. 554 on the men's attic, on the Twenty-fourth-street side of the hotel; I was woke up by a cry of fire in the attic; I dressed myself as quickly as possible, and ran right down the back staircase on the Twenty-fourth-street side; went to the pump in the basement, and found the hose stretched through the billiard-room in the direction of the laundry; the pump was not in motion; I turned the valve and set the pump going; I went back upstairs by the main stairway; met Mr. Griswold on the fourth floor, on which his room is located; he told me to go and rap at the doors and give the alarm; I did so, and, meeting one of the firemen, I told him to do the same; I knew the fire was on the Twenty-third-street side of the house, as I heard the girls screaming when I was on my way down-stairs.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES W. GRISWOLD.

Mr. Charles W. Griswold, one of the proprietors of the hotel, testified: At the time of the fire I was in my room, No. 171, on the fourth floor, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street; the watchman on my floor (Morgan) came to my room and gave the alarm; I had passed in the immediate vicinity of where the fire originated three times between twenty minutes before eleven and the time of getting the alarm; the last time must have been about eleven o'clock; I then went direct from the office to my room by the main staircase, and had been in my room not over five minutes when I heard the alarm; I sent Morgan to call Mr. Darling, who lives at No. 40 West Twenty-third-street, opposite the hotel, and I went directly to the fire apparatus on my floor to turn on the water; smoke was then coming out of the passage-way leading from the servants' stairway; the corridor of the fourth floor over the dining-room was filled with smoke, and many people were leaving their rooms; I found the hose gone, and have learned since that it had been previously taken by a watchman to couple on to the hose on the floor below; looking from the windows of the corridor adjoining room No. 225, I could see the fire burning furiously in the rooms on the servants' staircase; I then went to the office by the main staircase; meeting Mr. Evans on the staircase, I said to him, "Evans, go out immediately and give the alarm; we have got a terrific fire here;" going to the office, I called two of the clerks, Mr. Gage and Mr. Viles, and gave them orders not to leave the office, and went immediately to the top of the building; finding the water did not run from the connection in the front part of the sixth floor, I went immediately down stairs, and met the firemen coming up with their hose; the reason the water would not run from this main was because they had brought all the force of the pumps to bear on the other main near the engine-room; on meeting the firemen I turned back, and when I got to the roof I found they had got water from the main in front.

TESTIMONY OF THE NIGHT CLERK.

Mr. John Webb, night clerk at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, testified: On the night of the fire I retired at ten minutes of eleven o'clock; my room is No. 347, on the sixth floor, the third room west of the passage-way leading to the servants' staircase; I had gone to sleep, and was aroused by Mrs. Ellis, who occupies No. 346; she told me the house was on fire; I opened the door, and found the hall full of smoke; I ran at once to the guest stairway on the Twenty-third-street side, and found I could get down-stairs without difficulty; I then went back to my room, got my clothes, and went around to the stairs on the Fifth-avenue side; on putting my watch into my vest pocket I found that it was ten minutes past eleven o'clock; I then went back to the sixth floor and coupled the hose at the Fifth-avenue main; I passed the hose out on the roof of the dining-room, bringing a hose to bear directly on the head of the stairway in the attic; after getting this stream on I went back to the main to see if the valve was fully open; finding this all right, I ran up to the private attic to see if the stop cock was all right there; found that all right; came back to the sixth floor, and heard several people cry, "Where is the fire?" I then saw the firemen on this floor; I led them through the house to the roof of the dining-room building, and they put a stream directly in at the attic windows at the head of the stairs; I have repeatedly instructed the watchmen in case of fire occurring that would be likely to endanger the lives of the servants in the attic, to break open the doors leading from their attic to the private attic; McGinty, one of the watchmen, seeing the danger, ran up to the private attic, and, with an ax, broke open the door dividing it from the girls' attic, and let the girls out.

TESTIMONY OF THE WATCHMAN.

Michael Cruikshanks, the watchman on duty on the sixth floor of the hotel at the time of the fire, testified: I have charge of the sixth floor, and also look after the girls' attic; I report for duty at half-past six P. M., and am relieved at half-past six A. M.; I went up to the attic at half-past ten P. M., on Tuesday night, and cried the hour, and then I went on my rounds; was up in the attic again, and on coming down I met the Superintendent, who was looking for me; we stood talking together on my hall, near the door of the passage-way leading to the servants' stairway; I have since asked the Superintendent what time it was when we were talking together, and he said it was a quarter to eleven; after leaving him, I went on my rounds about twice, and on coming around from the Twenty-fourth-street side, the chamber-maid, who was sitting about the middle of the front hall, told me there was fire on the Twenty-third-street side, that a boy had told her; I first gave the alarm to the office, then ran round in the direction of the fire, and saw smoke coming from this passage-way leading to the servants' stairway; I got my hose out, turned on the water, and then opened the door of the passage, and played water on the fire until the smoke and blaze drove me away, when I shut the door; when I first opened the door and put the hose in there was a thick smoke there, but no flames visible; I could not get to the attic on account of the smoke, but I shouted as loud as I could to alarm the girls; I heard no noise in the attic; have been employed in the house for over two years; there has been but one fire since I have been there; that occurred somewhere on this servants' stairway, but did not amount to anything; the watchmen in the house are drilled in the use of the hose several times each month by the engineer and head porter; the hose is always attached to the connections, and the pipe is on the hose; all that I had to do at the time of the fire was to turn on the water and run my pipe right to the fire; the door leading from my hall to the servants' stairway is a self-locking door; it was unlocked by me when I carried the hose into the passage; I cannot say that I closed it when I came from the attic previous to the fire; I sometimes leave it unlatched; all the girls who have a right to pass through that door have keys; I am not aware that any of the girls escaped down the stairway, and through the passage-way to my hall; I heard several of the girls on their way upstairs while I was talking with the Superintendent; it is the duty of the Superintendent to see that all the men are doing their duty properly; his name is Thomas Reagan; he is around the house until twelve o'clock at night; after twelve o'clock I am required to go to the attic and ring a bell communicating with the office every fifteen minutes; if I fail to do so, I am obliged to give the night clerk a good reason for my failure.

OPINION OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

The Fire Marshal, after reviewing the testimony already taken, gives the following as his opinion in regard to the origin of the fire and the loss of life which resulted therefrom:

After a careful personal examination, and having exhausted the testimony of every available witness that could be procured, in relation to the origin of the fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the 10th inst., and by which eleven lives were lost, I have arrived at the following conclusions: There is, in the first place, no room for doubt that the fire originated in room No. 505, occupied by Mary Groves, the room being situated inside the servants' hall, between the second and third floors of the hotel, (two stories in the servants' quarters were but one in that portion of the house used by guests.) Room No. 505 is 6 feet by 9, the bed standing on the east side of the room, and an elevator passing through the south-west corner, which elevator runs from the laundry in the basement to the top floor of the house, through rooms similar to No. 505. Through some unfortunate accident, possibly from stepping upon and igniting a match when getting into bed, the clothing of the occupant of the room took fire; the fire smoldered until after the woman fell asleep, when the flames burst forth; the draught through the elevator carried both fire and smoke from the room to the top of the house before the heat became sufficiently intense to wake the sleeping woman. When she awoke her face was badly burned, but her body being covered with the bed-clothes, was protected; her room was then all in flames; she ran from it, leaving her door open into the corridor of the main building, and gave the first alarm to the inmates of the hotel; by this time I am fully satisfied that the dormitories occupied by the servants were filled to suffocation with smoke and flame, carried through the elevator to that point; my opinion is that the sufferers were suffocated before being burned, inasmuch as the fire had to burn from the hall-way through the partition wall into their rooms, before it could reach their bodies, which would probably consume some fifteen minutes; the dormitories naturally filled with smoke and fire first, and as the upper stories filled, the flames and smoke were backed down, and then showed on the stories below; this accounts for the fire being discovered almost simultaneously on all the floors; the screams of the girls in the dormitories were heard immediately on the discovery of the fire below.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

Funeral services were held at St. Francis Xavier's Church yesterday, over the remains of eight of the victims. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremonies, the body and galleries of the building were filled, and a large crowd of people lined both sides of the street in front of the church. Shortly before 10 o'clock, eight plain hearses approached, and the coffins were carried quickly up the steps and placed in the middle aisle, completely filling it, with the exception of a few feet near the railings of the chancel. The coffins were plain black-walnut, studded with silver-plated screws. The plates on each were in the form of a cross, and bore the following names: Mary Webb, Mary Conway, Delia Cummings, Kate Canning, Elizabeth Campbell, Honora Ward, Elizabeth Moran, and Mary McDonnell. Both galleries of the church were heavily draped with folds of black and white crape, and the doors leading from the altar were canopied with the same materials. The altar and golden candle-sticks were also covered with emblems of mourning. The windows of the church were darkened, and the six large candles burning at the head of the foremost coffin gave a dim and solemn appearance to the spectacle. A high requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Isidore Daubresse for the repose of the souls of the dead. A short burial service was read, and the priest and his assistants then passed around the coffins, sprinkling incense and holy water upon each. No music was performed during the entire ceremony.

At the conclusion of these services Father Daubresse spoke as follows:

DEAR FRIENDS: I cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon this solemn occasion. For the first time in the history of the Church in this City, I am sure, have so many remains been deposited in a single church. And what a lesson it teaches to all. No one can tell whether he shall live to-morrow, or during the next hour. And the truth that should be impressed upon our minds at this solemn moment is that we should all be prepared to meet death, be ready to render to God an account of our lives. He made us all free agents, responsible for our actions, and unless our lives are spent in conformity with His will, they will have been spent in vain, and the end will be suffering and wretchedness. But if His commandments are obeyed, and the teachings of God's ministers followed, life everlasting will be secured. The unfortunate victims before me were, most of them, dutiful servants of the Church. Therefore, we have no tear to pray Almighty God that he may remove from their souls whatever taint of sin that may remain, and this solemn mass has been offered up with the full belief that he will give heed to our supplications.

The bodies were then taken from the church, and the funeral procession, consisting of the hearses and about 100 carriages, proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The payment of the United States Special Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Election will commence this week.

Hugh Carpenter, who fell through the hatchway of No. 121 White-street, on Thursday last, died yesterday from injuries thus received.

We are indebted to Purser McManus, of the Havana steam-ship Columbia, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban correspondence and files.

Yesterday the Coroner's Jury in the case of Hagar Hugo, who was killed on the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday night, returned a verdict of accidental death.

The paving of Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street, with the Guidet pavement, as laid on South Fifth-avenue, is completed, and the street is open to public travel.

David S. Veitch will deliver a lecture on "Queen Elizabeth" to the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow evening, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk, near Grand-street.

James Campbell, a lad, was accidentally run over by car No. 50 of the Forty-second-street Ferry line in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, last evening, and was seriously injured.

The annual Christmastide festival of the Park Industrial School, under the direction of Miss Pascall, will take place at Sixty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, on the 20th inst.

Commissioner Van Nort states that in the course of next week he expects to connect the new thirty-six-inch water main at Chambers-street with the system of supply pipes in the lower part of the City.

The residence of Mr. Charles H. Davis, No. 284 Lexington-avenue, was entered yesterday by thieves, and four overcoats, hanging on a rack in the hall, were carried off. In one of the overcoats was a purse containing $153.

"Colonel" James H. Blood, who has again been arrested on the criminal charge of libeling Luther C. Challis, was, yesterday, bailed in the sum of $3,000. Fisher M. Clarke, No. 741 Seventh-avenue, becoming his bondsman.

The ninth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni of New York City, will take place at the Grand Central Hotel, Thursday, Dec. 19, at 6 P. M. A number of distinguished Alumni will be present and address the reunion.

The motion for an injunction against Mooney, a contractor, to prevent his obstructing the track of the Twenty-third-street Railroad by digging a sewer, was yesterday argued before Judge Monell, in the Superior Court, and decision reserved.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Gotleib Gerber was charged with stealing $160 from the person of Henry F. Arnbach, a resident of East Barrington, Mass. The accused was held for trial, in default of $500 bail.

The bond of William H. Wiegel, one of the witnesses in the case of Tilden against Gen. Butler, indicted for perjury in his evidence in that case, has been continued until the last Monday of the February Term of the United States Circuit Court.

The Society of United Nationalities has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Gen. Franz Sigel, President; Col. L. W. Tinelli, Vice-President; Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein, Recording Secretary, and J. J. Tinelli, Corresponding Secretary.

A regular meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held in the Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue, last evening. An interesting biographical sketch of the late Judge Selah Brewster Strong was read by the Secretary, Mr. Moore.

In the case of The Queen against Denis Noonan, charged with forging a draft upon the Bank of Charleville, Ireland, technical objections were raised by the prisoner's counsel, yesterday, after hearing which Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision until to-morrow.

Sarah Robinson, eleven years of age, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, from burns received on the 9th inst., when her clothes took fire from the ignition of a box of friction-matches, with which she was playing. Her parents reside at No. 218 East Twenty-second-street.

The warehouse of S. Roberson & Co., produce merchants, No. 203 West-street, was entered on Friday night by burglars, who forced open the safe and abstracted therefrom a quantity of jewelry, private papers, and books of the firm. The thieves carried off the valuables, and left the books and papers.

Citizens' Lodge, No. 628, F. A. M., met on Friday evening, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, D. G. M. of the State, presiding. The following officers were elected: Charles De Forrest, Master; Wm. Postley, S. W.; M. A. Hyatt, J. W. After installation of officers the brothers partook of a banquet provided for the occasion.

The new *Aldine* chromos, intended as premiums to its subscribers for 1873, are handsomely executed in the best style of art. The coloring is clear, yet soft, and when properly mounted for framing, the pictures bear a close resemblance to oil-paintings. The *Aldine* is doing so good a work in creating an artistic taste in America, that we are glad to know it is successful.

The ladies of the congregation of the Church of the Intercession, Boulevard St. Nicholas, between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, will hold a Fair corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and the Boulevard on Dec. 16, from 5 to 10 P. M., and Dec. 17 and 18 from 2 to 10 P. M. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the church.

The following is the report of the business in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy for the week ending yesterday: Voluntary petitions, David M. Manwaring, Jr.; voluntary and involuntary, Edgar H. Reeves, for himself and against Alex. W. Thompson: adjudications in involuntary cases, Augustus T. Mesher, William Glen, John J. Pinckney, and Uriah Krum.

Yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of No. 859 Third-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, occupied by Solomon Fisher as a furniture and upholstery store; loss, $900; insured for $600 in the Greenwich. The first floor is occupied by Gerhard & Kemeyer, grocers; damage, $500; insured for $2,000 in the Manufacturers' and Builders'. The building is owned by Anthony Dugro; damage, $250; fully insured.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 423 arrests during the past week.

The total receipts of taxes at the Collector's office during the past week was $488,060 84.

Denis Holland, at one time a prominent journalist, died on Friday night at No. 18 High-street, after a short illness.

A vacant two-story frame house, at the corner of Herkimer and Sackman streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

George Storey pleaded guilty to grand larceny, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Annie Wilson and Mary Ann Hogan, shoplifters, were sentenced, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, to three years and three months each in the Penitentiary.

The contract for making the county sewer, from the county buildings at Flatbush to Bedford Creek, near Canarsie Bay, a distance of about three miles, was yesterday awarded to Edward Freel & Co., at $71,487 75.

The annual report of the Treasurer of Plymouth Church shows the receipts for the past twelve months to be: From annual collections, $15,554 97; for poor of the church, $1,079 13; pew rentals, $60,000; contributions of three schools, $3 054 56. Total, $79,688 65. Expenditures, $79,502 21. Balance, $106 44.

George M. Averill, Captain of Company I, in the Forty-seventh Regiment, is relator in proceedings to compel the Board of Supervisors to erect an armory for the regiment in Greenpoint. A motion for a peremptory mandamus against the Board, requiring them to proceed with the work, was argued yesterday before Justice Pratt. Decision reserved.

The case of the People *ex rel.* Sydney H. Stuart and others *vs.* The Atlantic-avenue Commissioners and the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, was before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion for a writ of *certiorari*, to review the proceedings taken in improving Atlantic-avenue, in the town of New-Lots, on the ground of improper assessment. Decision reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Coast-wrecking Company yesterday succeeded in raising the propeller Washington, sunk off New-Brighton from a collision with the steamer Weehawken.

Four prisoners, named Robert Young, Frederick Leonard, William Clancey, and Thomas Maloney, escaped from the Richmond County Jail yesterday. The prisoners were confined on charges of burglary. During the day, Young, being unable to endure the hunger and cold, surrendered himself to the prison authorities. The others are at large.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Skating Park, containing about six acres within the inclosure, was opened for the season last evening. The ice was smooth and firm, and a large throng of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the first skate of the season.

James Maloney, living near the Schuetzen Park, at West Hoboken, on Friday night attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat while under the influence of delirium tremens. He inflicted a serious wound, but will probably recover.

Late on Friday night, James D. McDermott was knocked down and robbed, near the gas-house on Newark-avenue, Jersey City. He states that he was struck by a slung-shot in the hands of some one whom he did not know, and while senseless his watch and $50 in money were taken from him.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Chas. F. Livermore, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. L. E. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. F. A. Fields, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. E. M. Ebbs, Miss Ebbs, Walter Ebbs, Miss Minnie Sherman, Capt. S. H. M. Byers, United States Consul, Col. T. B. Frisbie, Miss Fannie Frisbie, Miss Benicia Frisbie, Ignatius Sargent, W. H. McLean, Richard Salembier, Jules Schweiser, Miss Carrie R. E. Vail, Miss E. Lapham, Mrs. F. H. Bates, Rev. Wilson Phraner, C. D. Miller, Rev. W. H. Phraner, R. F. Farrell, R. M. Cumming, D. Toro, C. Rickerby, David Munn, James Gordon Bennett, I. O. Barker, G. H. Redmond, Outerbridge Horsey, Mrs. Horsey, S. Robinson, M. M. Dux, D. Porter, D. Stuart, Jr., J. B. Harris, F. H. Henriques, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Stanford Newel, John C. Eno, Mrs. R. C. Anthony, Mrs. Dr. Prince, Chas. H. Foster, Mrs. Theddeus Davids, Miss Amy Davids, Ward Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Clara Wheeler, Mrs. Douglas, Arthur Douglas, Miss Benham, Mrs. Field, Mr. Terry, W. H. Wickham, E. J. Wells, Frank Lewis, Edward Shaw, Wm. Pascoe, Sam'l B. Bartow, Thos. Varker, Miss Varker, Jas. Furth, Mr. Trigent, Master Trigent, H. Westmacott, Capt. Bishop, Robt. Barber, Wm. H. Chapman, Jas. Combs, Mrs. Combs, Richard Shackleton, Mrs. Shackleton, Edgerton F. Hoag, J. Bernheimer, Jas. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Miss Ward, Thos. T. Gamble, Rev. P. Golden, Jas. H. Gesson, G. S. Patridge, Jr., G. W. Colby, Mrs. Colby.

Per steam-ship Washington, for Brest and Havre.—Hon. Robert McLane, E. H. Van Schaick, Miss Alice Van Schaick, John R. Ven Schaick, Charles D. Van Schaick, Leon Trefusser, Mrs. H. H. Lombard, Miss F. L. Lombard, Miss Blake, Mr. Oliva, Miss Oliva, Master Francesco Oliva, Mrs. A. H. Piquenard, Alfred Piquenard, Miss Juliette Piquenard, Mr. Melanie, I. G. C. Cottier, F. Rieu, F. Simon, Mr. Reufre, A. Lopin, G. Brulay, L. Ourtal, Rev. J. L. Hugon, Rev. J. R. Raverdy, J. F. Ammann, A. La Chapelle, P. Kingsberger, Mrs. Toussaint, Mrs. Elisa Toussaint, Miss Clothilde Toussaint, Paul Arnaud Olivier, Louis Rabut, Mrs. Bettu, Arloine Rabut, Mrs. Jessie Simpson, Wm. Bradbury, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Granger, 2 children, and nurse, Henry Delasage, L. Toussaint, E. Uhry.

Per steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—Sister Mary, Sister Mary, Miss Hall, E. Reyes and wife, Miss Reyes, A. Crawford, R. F. Butt, P. S. Robertson, A. Anderson, D. Forbes, G. Morrison.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—KNOX has a fine stock of Seal-skin Caps, suitable for presents for either ladies and gentlemen, extra quality, together with fur gauntlets and cuffs to match. Gentlemen, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CRUSHED WHEAT.—The secret of health is proper digestion, and one of the best agents to secure this is Messrs. F. E. SMITH & CO.'s excellent and popular Crushed Wheat, sold by all grocers. It is doing excellent service, and the demand for it is steadily increasing.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—" Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL's is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—T. T. Green and wife, F. A. Perkins and wife, Alb. Freis, Henry Curwen, Francis Du Bois, Miss L. G. Irwin, F. G. Adams, W. Bennett, C. Morse, T. Bassnett and wife, Miss A. Bassnett, Miss E. Bassnett, Miss A. E. Lindsay, Mrs. Emma Brown and 3 children, Eliza Shaw, Wm. Koenecke, Chas. Duran, Miss S. Babcock, J. C. Babcock, J. V. Gifford, C. H. Gifford, James Hackett, Philippi Cuvillier, Henry Pavonet, T. Brannen, Augt. Dornfeld, And. Bedamarko, Mrs. Daly and 2 infants, John O'Neil, John C. O'Neil, P. Lesbirel, Mrs. Bastide, Miss Lina Simmons, H. P. Colle, Miss M. A. Brooks, Geo. Conklin, Sam'l Denton.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—C. Waterhouse, Wm. Stebbins, E. C. Wade, Geo. B. Harlow, Geo. R. Guerard, S. Seligman, C. A. Wilson, Mrs. Watson and 2 children, Thomas Sims, A. G. Sims, D. Fuller, E. Fuller, F. Bosworth, Chas. Russell and lady, William Austin, Samuel Robinson and lady, John Wilson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Miss Sarah Denyer, Miss Emma Morton, Prof. A. N. Prentiss, Fred. Baker, Mr. Scott and lady, Mr. Welsh, John Langlois, Mrs. Sosterin, Miss Cohn, Jno. Coventry, A. S. Bertolet, Wm. Carter and lady, H. B. Mears, C. Lilly, J. B. Campbell, David Bannerman, A. McKenzie, Wm. Clerk, Thomas Smith and lady, Michael Brady, Wm. McBride, Arthur Hutchinson, Geo. E. Barbour, Capt. P. Hall and lady, E. S. Farwell and lady, J. M. Cook, Mrs. Thomas Lancey, Master Wm. Lancey, Master Harvey Lancey and nurse, Alex. Easson and lady, Miss Haigh, James Philip and lady, F. M. Ross.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana and Nassau.—Rafael Gaston, Migner Coloma, Seth Ely, Maria F. Polledo, Charles B. McQuinn, K. Fennison, O. Jackson, Jose J. Pener, Joaquin Rionda, D. S. Thruston, Levi Sheppard, Rev. J. D. O'Meara, Jose W. Sanger, Richard Smith, David D. Dixon, Carl Majonsson, M. Jasson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:18 | Sun sets......4:34 | Moon rises..5:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:42 | Gov. Island..8:31 | Hell Gate..9:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Celtic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; America, (N. G.,) Bussena, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Magnolia, Palmer, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Wm. H. Webb; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow via Moville, Henderson Bros.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; City of Havana, Deaken, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; G. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Beaufort, S. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; John Gibson, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Washington, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks W. J. Whiting, (Br.,) Walters, Hamburg, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Edsvold, (Norw.,) Smith, Queenstown or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; San Francisco, (Ital.,) Toters, Cork, for orders, A. P. Agresta; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Wardell & Co.; Lile, (Br.,) Griswell, London, &c., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Jane Muir, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork or Falmouth, Boyd & Hincken; Abby Bacon, Merrill, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie; Frank, (Norw.,) Melson, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs S. A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Ridgeway, Pernambuco, R. B. Eldridge; Louise Price, (Br.,) Bornholm, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Bride, (Br.,) Brooks, Laguayra, Boyd & Hincken; Marianna II., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Centaur, Stanley, St. Jago, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; John Swan, Randall, Cienfuegos, for orders, Hand & Swan; Ringleader, (Br.,) Church, Trieste, &c., Geo. F. Bulley & Co.

Schrs. A. C. Leavitt, Stephens, Musquash Inlet, Van Brunt & Bro.; A. H. Lennox, Gray, Cape Hayti, for orders, R. Murray, Jr.; J. Williams, Morell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Israel Snow, Pease, Port Lemon, B. J. Wenberg; M. E. Bayard, Camp, Richmond, Slaght & Petty.

Sloop Report, Cranford, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, Coffin, Havana Dec. 7, via Nassau 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Wednesday, 11th inst., 10 o'clock P. M., while in the Gulf Stream, off Charleston, S. C., experienced a severe gale of wind from the N., which lasted 30 hours, causing us to throw overboard part deck load of oranges; 12th inst., 7 P. M., had the port forward boat and davits carried away, also, the starboard paddle-box, closets, &c., stove, and part carried away by a heavy sea. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage, Dec. 9, lat. 45 28, lon. 50 54, spoke ship Abeona, (Br.,) from Glasgow, for New-York; 13th, lat. 40 01, lon. 69 23, ship Lake Superior, from Liverpool, for New-York. The C. brings 257 passengers.

Steam-ship Jas. Adger, T. J. Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Nov. 30, via Moville 1st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

United States steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Washington, D. C.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (of St. Croix,) Verdon, Arecebo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses, and 1 passenger to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to Roche Bros. & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales most of the passage; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, and 7 ds. off Cape May; lost and split sails. Left in port brig Peerless, (of Baltimore;) would sail in 2 ds. for ——.

Bark Hidalgo, (of Liverpool,) Roberts, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Nov. 11, in lon. 37. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 7 ds. with strong W. and N. W. winds.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and 35 ds. from Belize, Hon., with logwood, &c., and 3 passengers, to Wm. Jex. Had strong N. W. winds the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Edna, (of Guernsey,) Robin, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsay & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Nov. 12, in lon. 37 W. Had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras; from thence 6 ds., with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Jay Cooke & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W., W., and N. E. gales.

Brig Woodland, Mankin, Buenos Ayres Oct. 10, with old iron, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 8, in lon. 42.

Brig Nuovo S. Michelo, (Ital.,) Stano, Licata Sept. 28, with sulphur to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 30; had heavy weather.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, St. Martins 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; started head, lost and split sails; Dec. 3, lat. 36 20, lon. 72 30, signalled bark Talisman, (Br.,) steering E. N. E.

Schr. Maggie McDonald, McAlester, Richmond, Va., with corn to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 24 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Calais, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. F. French, Throckmorton, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; Washington, for Havre; India, for Glasgow; Celtic and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; City of Havana, for Havana; George W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; Geo. Washington and General Meade, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Twilight, for San Francisco; Elsinore, for Anjier; barks La Plata, for Buenos Ayres; Lardax, for London; Nictaux, for Aspinwall; brigs Charles A. Heard, for Lisbon; Bride, for Laguayra; schrs. E. S. Potter, for Mobile; Burdett Hart, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 14.—The ship McNear, (new,) of Boston, 1,308 tons burden, J. E. Scott, master, cld. today for Savannah and New-Orleans, with 2,100 bales of hay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.—The steamer Weybosset, from Jacmel, for New-York, put in here today for repairs to her machinery.

ARR., schrs. Traveler, from New-York; M. E. Smith, from Boston; Belle Russell and George Burton, from Philadelphia.

SLD., steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; Virginia, for Philadelphia, and Mercedita, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Arr., steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-York.

Sld., steam-ship George Cromwell, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 14.—Arr., bark Normandy, from St. Johns; Nancy W. Smith, from New-York.

Cld., steamers Alhambra, for Boston; Huntsville, for New-York; bark Felecie, for Liverpool; schr. Sarah S. Davis, for New-York.

Sld., steamers San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore; ship Savannah, for Bremen; bark Charles F. Elwell, for Bremen; schr. Somerset, for Turks Island.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Nov. 30, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Cunard line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Dec. 4, for Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

BRONZES, Real and Imitation.

Bronze, Gilt, and Marble CLOCKS,

CARD-RECEIVERS AND PEDESTALS.

CABINETS AND WRITING-DESKS.

JARDINIERS AND FLOWERS.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

LACE CURTAINS AND TIDIES.

PRICES VERY LOW.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS AT RETAIL.

Our holiday exhibition has now commenced, for which we have imported, expressly, all the LATEST NOVELTIES to be found in the EUROPEAN MARKET for our retail trade, excelling all previous importations ever made in this country.

STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,

NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

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The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour.

Ten Pianos Every Day.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.

STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms,

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GAS FIXTURES.

We offer our large stock of GLASS, GOLD, GILT, and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, at greatly-reduced prices.

J. & T. DONALDSON,

"MANUFACTURERS,"

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ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY

FROM PARIS.

LATEST STYLES

SCARF-RINGS,

PINS,

and

SLEEVE-BUTTONS,

at

WARD'S,

NO. 387 BROADWAY

and

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

I. NONNENBACHER & CO.

Manufacture and retail, at wholesale prices,

MOULDINGS,

PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES, and

WINDOW-CORNICES.

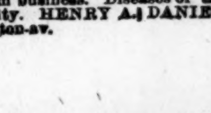
Factory, No. 16 Pell-st., near the Bowery. Pell is the second block below Canal-st., west side.

CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.'S

CELEBRATED YOUNG AMERICA AND AGRAFFE

PIANOS,

No. 10 Union-square, and No. 335 West 36th-st., New-York.



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STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

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UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of

House Coats,

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Traveling Shawls,

&c., &c., &c.

Adapted to Comfort.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

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WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

SELECTED AND IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT RETAIL.

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OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING

FISHER SKIN SABLE TAIL

BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX,

BLUE FOX, WHITE FOX,

BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTIN,

CHINCHILLA, BLACK MONKEY,

All at the Lowest Possible Prices.

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STEVENS & CO.

ARE OFFERING

A CHOICE SELECTION of

Diamonds, Pearls,

Rubies, Sapphires,

AND

Stone Cameos,

mounted in

ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE DESIGNS,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT HOLIDAY SEASON.

STEVENS & CO.,

NO. 859 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

RANDELL'S

MEN'S

FURNISHING ROOMS,

NOS. 554 & 556 EIGHTH-AV.,

Between 37th and 38th sts., New-York.

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR ONLY.

			PER DOZEN.
New-York Mills Shirts			$36 00
Utica	do.	do.	30 00
Tuscarora	do.	do.	24 00
Eagle	do.	do.	18 00

ONE PRICE. CASH ON DELIVERY.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,

(Between Howard and Grand sts.)

HAS OPENED HIS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS,

AND SPECIALTIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS of his own manufacture, in all variety.

Also, his celebrated patent

LEGANT MUFF,

OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

HOLIDAY GOODS

RETAILED DURING THE MONTH OF

DECEMBER AT

C. F. ECKHARDT'S,

No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips entirely exclude COLD Drafts and DUST around Windows and Doors. Stop RATTLING SASHES. Stood the test 10 YEARS.

812 BROADWAY, Block above Stewart's.

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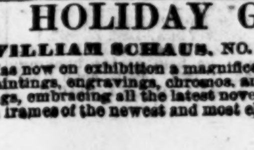
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.



C. STEHR, No. 347 Broome-st., near Bowery, recommends his large and elegant stock of choice and assorted genuine Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders of his own manufacture.

N. B.—Repairing in all its branches promptly and carefully done.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WILLIAM SCHAUS, NO. 749 BROADWAY,

Has now on exhibition a magnificent collection of oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and porcelain paintings, embracing all the latest novelties of the season, in frames of the newest and most elegant design.